The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1864. Vol. 37: No.34.

The Bedford Inquirer

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Every Friday Morning on Juliana Street,

OPPOSITE THE MENGEL HOUSE,

BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

TERMS:

$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance,

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Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected. Office on Juliana Street, two doors north of the Inquirer Office.

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Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

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Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care Collections made on the shortest notice.

Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute Claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds: Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c.

Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

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April 1, 1864—tf.

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Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.

April 1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MAJOR,

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Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.

April 1, 1864—tf.

JNO. MOWER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.,

April 1, 1864.—tf.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

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WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on Judgments, Notes and other Claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to suit purchasers.

Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

apr. 15, 1864—10 m.

RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS,

Bedford, Pa.,

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected, and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.

G. W. RUPP, G. E. SHANNON, F. BENEDICT.

apr. 15, 1864—tf.

DANIEL BORDER.

PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, &c

HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.

He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

apr. 8, 1864—xx.

PHYSICIANS, &C.

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist of Woodbury.

WILL spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted.

Aug. 5, 1864.—tf.

C. N. HICKOK

DENTIST.

OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,

BEDFORD, PA.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffius.

April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.

April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

April 29th, 1864.—ft.

UNION HOTEL.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa.,

(Formerly the Globe Hotel.)

THE public are assured that he has made ample arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage.

A splendid **Livery Stable** attached. [apr.'64.

Notice.

THE undersigned having associated with himself in the Mercantile Business, his brother, SAMUEL D. WILLIAMS, gives notice that his Books are now ready for settlement. Persons having accounts standing thereon, will please call and settle the same without delay.

J. B. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, May 13, 1864-tf.

Select Poetry.

THE SELFISH MAN'S PRAYER ON THE PROSPECT OF WAR.

[The author of the following poem was St. John Honeywell, a member of the bar of this State, and at one one time clerk of Washington county. He lived, and died on the first of September, 1798, in the thirty-fourth year of his age, at Salem, in that county. It is copied from a volume of his poems, published in 1801. We learn from the preface of this volume that just before his death he issued proposals for the publication of his works, and commenced to transcribe and arrange them for that purpose, and had proceeded no further, than this poem when he died.]—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Again the clouds of battle lower.
With terror and dismay;
Protect me, All-Disposing power,
In this disastrous day!

As in the camp the soldiers learn
To riot, curse and swear,
'Twould give my pious soul concern
To have my boys go there!

Then while my neighbors and their sons
Are called to war and arms,
Grant that *my* boys, secure from guns,
May cultivate my farms!

And while with taxes and expense
My kindred are distressed,
O grant that all my hard earned pence
May slumber in the chest!

And should the *Rebels** gain the day,
And all their foes condemn:
Then may I wash my hands and say
I ne'er opposed them.

Yet, if by thy disposing *will*
My country gains the cause,
O may I find a shelter still
In her indulgent laws!

And should she disbelieve my word,
May I upon thee call
To witness I ne'er drew my sword,
Or fired a gun at all.

For since from frailty and mistake
No carnal mind is free,
I wish no active part take,
But leave the whole to thee!

Though impious pirates in the seas
Our merchant's ships despoil;
Yet shall my spirit rest in ease
'Till foes invade the soil.

Then let the friends of battle rave,
My peaceful vales shall sing;
And oxen, corn and all I have,—
I will thrive their value bring.

O may my hands yield twenty-fold,
The army to supply:
May fat contractors, fraught with gold,
My copious harvests buy!

May continental rugs no more
Usurp the place of coin:
But crown my basket and my store
With blessings from the mine.

What though the fig-tree shall not bloom.
Or oxen seek the stall;
What though it be thy righteous doom
That half our youth should fall;

Yet, if thou wilt thy servant bless,
And my posterity,
I'll joy in my own righteousness
To perpetuity.

* "*Frenchmen*" in the original.

PUSHING ON.

When I was a boy about your age,
My rosy-cheeked John! rosy-cheeked John!
I took as my motto from some old page,
"Pushing on."

I wrote it all over my books and slate,
All over them, John! over them, John!
And thought of it ever both early and late,
"Pushing on."

At work or at play, at home or at school,
Think of it, John! think of it, John!
At books or at playthings, 'twas ever the rule—
"Pushing on."

I pushed out of boy, and I pushed into man,
That I did, John! that I did, John!
I pushed out of "can't" and I pushed into "can"—
"Pushing on."

Whenever an obstacle in my path lay,
And many did, John! many did, John!
I pushed and I pushed, till I pushed it away,
"Pushing on."

I pushed through the world with an honester heart,
Honester, John! honester, John!
Than many a man with a fairer start;
"Pushing on."

And now I've a good wife, children well taught,
Very well, John! very well, John!
A snug little fortune, all honestly got;
"Pushing on."

I've pushed a large place in the hearts of the poor,
That is good, John! very good, John!
And down the bright valley together we go,
"Pushing on."

I'm now an old man, my head white as snow,
And mother's too, John! mother's too, John,
And down the bright valley together we go,
"Pushing on."

I am still pushing on for a happier land,
Trustingly, John! trustingly, John!
Trustingly holding my Father's hand—
"Pushing on."

AN OLD PORTRAIT.

BY MRS. AKERS.

This time-worn canvass bears a pictured face
Which once beheld, comes back to thought again,
Passionate, proud, yet touched with tender grace,
And marked with lines which tell of hidden pain.

O noble face, in whose compelling eyes,
There lurks a power, which stays me on my way,
Which thrills me always with a new surprise,
And holds me gazing half the live-long day—

Strange eyes, whose earthly task of smiles and tears
Was finished long ago, and sealed in night,
Eyes which were closed in death a hundred years
Before mine own had opened to the light—

Why do you haunt me so? Some bitter days,
When all my rose-tints vanish from my sky,
And I go stumbling down life's darkest ways,
I can but think perhaps the reason why

My life has been so barren and forlorn,
So full of tears and losses, is, that Fate
Made some unkind mistake, and I was born
An age too early, or an age too late.

And when I read in these strange wistful eyes
The yearning lack of something which I know
They never found in life, I think with sighs
A century too late—ah, more's the woe!

Perhaps I am the one for whom he sought
Walking the earth's dry places o'er and o'er,
Calling for her, alas! who answered not,
And, never finding, lacked for evermore!

Perhaps I might have lived a nobler life
If but these marvelous eyes had held me dear;
Perhaps I might have soothed the proud soul's strife
Out-looking from their darkness deep and clear;—

Perhaps—who knows? O sad and tender eyes,
Look not upon me so reproachfully;
Since bitterly my soul forever cries,
"Oh, cruel Love, that did not wait for me!"

—*Washington Globe.*

A PETRIFIED BEE-TREE.—The Green Valley *National* of California says:—"There was found a few days since, in the diggings of John Chew & Co., on Buckeye Hill, in this county, between Greenhorn creek and Chalk Bluff mountain, a bee-tree, with a large bee-hive, honey and bees, all petrified. The remaining portion of the tree in which the bee-hive was found is 2½ feet in diameter and about 40 feet long. Chew & Co, found the petrified bee-hive 75 feet beneath the surface, while piping their claims. The bee-hive is no matter of fancy, but of pure demonstration. Before us is a sample of the comb full of honey, all petrified. The normal thickness of the comb, the duplicate of cells with their invariable hexagonal shape, are all before us as distinctly as if a fresh piece of honey-comb, all dripping and just cut from the box, had been brought and placed before our eyes on a sheet of paper."

DESTRUCTION OF CHAMBERSBURG.

Additional Incidents---How the Southern Part of the Town was Saved.

CHAMBERSBURG, August 4th, 1864.

History repeats itself wonderfully in the Cumberland Valley, at least so far as Rebel cavalry advances and citizen cavalry retreats are concerned. For the last few weeks a vague fear took possession of the citizens that "our mutual friends," the Rebels, would again pay their respects to the town and the denizens thereof. No reason was assigned for their apprehensions, but they persisted in their belief of the approach of the enemy. A few of the merchants removed their goods weeks since to places of safety, and subsequent events have proved, if not their foresight, at least their prudence and wisdom.

On last Friday afternoon the first definite report of the Rebel advance was received. Scouts coming in reported the enemy advancing, via Mercersburg, and hastening onward. At this intelligence the usual stampede of farmers, contrabands and stock ensued. Horses, (with riders, it must be confessed), wagons, contrabands filled the road in confusion indescribable. During the afternoon the citizens were busily engaged in packing their valuables, and storing them away in the ill-fated houses. The Cumberland Valley Railroad, running extra trains, carried down goods for many of the merchants. Friday night the excitement was at its height. Averill's baggage train passed through at a rate of speed that betokened no little danger. It was now evident that the town was given up. General Couch paced restlessly up and down in front of his house, and in answer to the appeals of the citizens, stated that he was unable to do anything. "I have not a man at my disposal." At three o'clock A. M. the train which had been fired up all night left Chambersburg, having on board the General, his staff, together with those citizens who were fortunate enough to know of his departure at five o'clock.

The Rebel advance appeared on New England Hill, to the west of Chambersburg. Their advance guard was met here by Lieutenant Underhill, with a squad of thirty-five men and one gun. The effect produced upon the Rebels by this little band shows what indomitable bravery and 'pluck' will do. The Rebels advanced in perfect abandon style, yelling, joking and laughing. At the first "blizzard" from the Lieutenant it was ludicrous to see their fright and discomfiture. They fled pell-mell to the main body, and when these again advanced Lieutenant Underhill (all honor to him!) again opened on them, and actually with his handful of men held the whole Rebel column, 2,000 strong, at bay for one hour, killing and wounding several. The Lieutenant only withdrew his men when a messenger arrived from General Averill ordering him to do so. The Rebels now unlimbered a piece and threw several shells over the town. To many of the citizens the peculiar whizzing of these shells was the first intimation of the proximity of the Rebels. The first shell struck a house in the western part of the town on an eminence, and a fine target for the Rebel cannoniers. A sick lad in this house hearing the firing had arisen from his bed and raised the window. Just at this time the shot took out the sash two feet above his head. The shell penetrated into the next bed-room and there exploded. That this was an intentional shot is attested by a Rebel cannonier, who afterwards entering the town, seemed greatly surprised that the window was struck. I didn't shoot for that," he said, "I aimed lower down, and it's queer, to, as I can handle that old long-tom jest like a rifle." The advance into the town was one of the most systematized movements imaginable. A body took possesion of each street and alley, and regularly advanced.—The command was sent along the line to advance a certain distance and then halt. The clear-ringing "forward" echoed from one end of the town to the other. Twenty paces at a time was their distance, and then again "forward" ran along the line. Simultaneously they came out on the principal street. The sight of those men pouring out from the streets and alleys, not as two years ago, on a wild charge, but creeping silently forth each man with his carbine unslung, and leaning forward, on his horse like the wild Camanche, will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it

The Rebels McCausland and Gilmore led the column up Market street. The notorious Harry Gilmore, of Gunpowder-bridge fame, immediately rode up opposite the Court House and inquired, with his peculiar pronunciation, "Whar's the Ma-a-r?" He was informed that the Mayor had left town. He then asked to see some prominent citizens. Dr. Richards, and Messrs. McClellan and Sharp were standing near by, conversing with their Rebel surgeon, Dr. Budd, formerly a friend of Dr. Richards in Baltimore. Gilmor coming up, demanded "one hundred thousand dollars in gold, or its equivalent, five hundred thousand in greenbacks," to be delivered to them instanter.—To comply with this demand was, of course, actually impossible. Dr. Richards informed Gilmor that such was the case that the money had been removed from the banks, and that the citizens could not furnish the amount asked for. The Rebels then told the gentlemen to consider themselves under arrest, called a guard, and cried out, "We'll burn your d——d town any how, and send *you* to Libby." When the guard approached, Dr. Richards informed the Rebel brigand that at one time he thought he (Gilmor) was a gentleman, but now his opinion was somewhat changed. This evidently hurt the Rebel, as he apologized for putting them under guard, by saying, "that it was their custom with all citizens." The Rebel surgeon now interfered for them, and addressed Gilmor:

"Major, I'll take care of these gentlemen. Gilmor, will you take the responsibility of bringing these men to headquarters?

"I will, if I have to bring them on my back.—All right, Doctor."

The chivalric Major then rode off. Dr. Budd went directly to the Court House to have the gentlemen released from arrest, and returned soon to tell them they were free; "but," said he, "they will burn your town," and, bending down his head, he wept like a child.

THE BURNING OF THE TOWN.

The order for the burning of the town was given by General McCausland at nine o'clock, and fifteen minutes afterwards flames were leaping from the windows of the houses in the Diamond. The Rebels, breaking into the drug-stores, procured turpentine, and making fireballs, threw them into the houses indiscriminately. The men were sent around in squads, plundering and burning every house they saw fit to enter. Very often these men obtained considerable sums of money from the wealthier citizens to protect their property. Their promises were ample until the money was in their hands, but after it was received they entirely disregarded them.

One of these squads, entering a house, gave the inmates five minutes to remove their effects before deluging the floor with turpentine and igniting it. The scene at ten o'clock was indescribable. Nearly the whole town was one roaring mass of fire.—So intense was the heat it was impossible even to walk through the Diamond—a large open space in the centre of the town. The flames from either side of the streets met each other, forming an arch of fire, above which the black smoke rolled in thick and heavy volumes, obscuring the heavens. Houseless and homeless women and children fleeing, and the oaths of maddened Rebels, completes this picture of horrors, a scene that will never be forgotten by the citizens of Chambersburg. Nothing, comparatively, was saved—an old painting, the family Bible, a change of clothing, that was all. No time was allowed for the removal of the furniture, or even trunks of clothing. Seventy pianos in the different houses, in one street, were burned. The terror of the scene appalled even the Rebels. Although the greater part went into the work with fiendish delight, some were greatly affected, and many a strong man shed tears.—When the fire commenced a Rebel Colonel, riding up to a burning building, threw into the fire a paper, saying: "There goes my commission; it may cost me my life, but I can't stand this."

HOW THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF THE TOWN WAS SAVED.

Amidst the general apathy of the citizens it is refreshing to point out instances of individual bravery. Through the exertions of one gentleman the whole southern portion of the town was saved. After the flames had attained sufficient headway in other parts, the executive officers of General McCausland rode to the south of the town to see to the work of destruction there. Dismounting at a crossing they were courteously met by Dr. B. Rush Senseney, and invited into his residence to take a glass of wine. They gladly accepted his invitation, and entering the house imbibed freely. Whether the wine in question was specially adapted for the occasion or not, I am unable to say, but certain it is that it had a remarkable effect upon the Rebel officers. They became remarkably communicative, and disclosed to the Doctor the entire plans &c., of their raid. Having left, by request, their autographs on a sheet of paper, they departed. No sooner had the door closed behind them than the Doctor wrote above the names of the communicative gentlemen an order from General McCausland to spare the southern portion of the town. Armed with the "Special Order No. 14," the Doctor started out in time to see a squad of Rebels firing the buildings in the square above. Presenting the document, the officer in charge at once desisted.

It was ludicrous to see the Rebels working upon the hand engines to save the south of the town, "by Special Order No. 14 of General McCausland." The Doctor evidently has faith in the old maxim, "The end justifies the means."—This same gentlemen afterwards, as the Rebels were retiring from the town, captured two of them, with their horses and equipments. The men were sent immediately down to Harrisburg. The Rebel Major who was killed shortly after the evacuation of the town by the citizens, and who was reported as the notorious Gilmor, turns out to be Major Bailey, 2d Independant Maryland Battalion.

CHAMBERSBURG AS IT IS.

It is rather inappropriate to head this letter with Chambersburg. The town proper is numbered among the have beens. No one can realize the destruction until he has seen it. The newspapers stated that two hundred and seventy houses had been burned in Chambersburg. This gives an incorrect idea of the whole affair. I need only say that, sitting as I now do, in a house overlooking the scene, the whole town, with the exception of the houses in the south, is one mass of ruins. Charred, blackened, dreary walls are all that now remain of the once beautiful Chambersburg. The fire is yet smouldering in the cellars, and when night shrouds the ruins, the lurid light, glistening over the dark walls, gives an effect wierd and ghostly. Chambersburg now lies as an evidence of Rebel barbarity, and one cannot but think, if justice is meted out to men, that surely it will overtake the perpetrators of this horrible outrage against humanity and civilization.

THE FIGHT FOR CUMBERLAND.

BATTLES OF FOLCK'S MILL AND OLDTOWN.

REPULSE OF THE ENEMY.

[From the Cumberland Union, of Saturday, August 6th.]

On Monday afternoon, August 1st, at 4 o'clock, the Rebels, 5,000 strong, under the command of General McCausland and Bradley T. Johnson, approached the city by the Baltimore turnpike, to the residence and mill of John Folck, three miles from town. Gen. Kelley had previously determined to give them battle, and made the proper disposition of his forces, which were not equal to the number of the enemy, in order to dispute their entrance into the town.

The Rebels are said to have inquired of Mr. Folck the strength and position of Gen. Kelley's forces, declaring it to be their intention to enter Cumberland and plunder and destroy it as they had done Chambersburg. While thus in conversation a shell from our battery came whizzing over them, notifying them of Gen. Kelley's readiness to receive them and causing them to "skedaddle" out of harm's way.

The fight thus opened continued throughout the afternoon with artillery and infantry, shots being heard until half-past 8 in the evening, at which time the Rebels were in full retreat toward Oldtown, taking the mountain road which crosses the William's road, nine miles below the city.—Their hasty retreat was distinctly heard by our citizen volunteers, who had blockaded the Williams' road, and were on picket duty all night, within hearing distance of the retreating column.

The residence, mill and out-houses of Mr. Folck were in the range of our guns, and were struck by several shots, two or three of which perforated the dwelling-house, while others struck and set fire to the barn, which was totally consumed.

The Rebels brought three pieces of artillery, one 24-pounder, into the battle-field; Gen. Kelly used but two pieces.

McCausland and Bradley Johnson, we are informed, addressed their troops previous to the attack, promising them a levy of $250,000 on our citizens, $180 in greenbacks to each soldier, and one hour's freedom in the city for pillage, all of which we have been spared from enduring by the energy and valor of General Kelly and the officers and men under his command.

The loss of the Rebels at Folck's Mill and Oldtown, was about 100 killed and wounded.

We append the report of General Kelley to Governor Boreman, of West Virginia:

CUMBERLAND, August 2.

To Governor Boreman:

The enemy attacked me yesterday at 4 P. M. We fought him till dark. At 11 P. M., he retreated from my front, going by a mountain road toward Oldtown, on the Potomac, leaving his killed and wounded, two caisons, quite a quantity of ammunition; also, many wagons, carriages, etc.

Prisoners report Bradley Johnson and McCausland in command.

My force is pursuing. I hope to overtake him at the river. B. F. KELLEY, Brig. Gen'l.

A friend has furnished us with the following interesting account of the fight at Oldtown.

General Kelley sent Colonel Stough out to Green Spring Run, on Monday afternoon, (he having been ordered in previously with his command,) to cut off the retreat of Johnson and McCausland, who were expected to reach Oldtown that evening at 6 o'clock. The Rebels, however, changed their course and came in on the Baltimore pike to "capture Cumberland," and consequently did not arrive at Oldtown. Col. Stough, however, was ignorant of this fact, and crossed the river, disposing his command in ambush as a position two miles north of Oldtown, as we understand it. There he and his men, only 450 strong, lay quietly all night, with vigilant, wide awake pickets posted in various directions. At five o'clock on Tuesday morning, the enemy appeared in force on our left flank, and when they came within rifle range, our men rose and gave them a full volley, which emptied several saddles. As the volley was fired, a fullbreasted Yankee "tiger" rent the air, and the Rebels fell back in confusion.

Our men fought them until nine o'clock, when the enemy flanked them in overwhelming force, and Col. Stough ordered them to fall back across the river. This they did gradually, in fine order, the men stopping occasionally to empty their rifles in the breasts of the advancing foe. One young man of Col. Stough's regiment, the 153d Ohio, young Coffield, said to his commander, Captain Cross, "I am bound to give them one more shot." He did so, and had not moved 20 paces to the rear before he received a mortal wound in the bowels and fell, saying to his comrades "I am going now, boys. Good bye." Our men having crossed the river, were posted behind the railroad embankment, and held the Rebels back half an hour. The iron-clad train having been disabled, could give the infantry no assistance, and the fire became so deadly that the larger portion of our men were ordered to take the train and withdraw it to Cumberland. Captain Cross, supposing Colonel Stough to be on board, pushed off, but the Colonel remained with a squad and repaired to the block-house, in which he had previously placed forty men, and held the block-house for over an hour and a half, notwithstanding the Rebels shells were knocking it to pieces over their heads.

Col. Stough at 11 o'clock, received the following message by a flag of truce:

"AUGUST, 2, 1864.

"*To the Com., of the forces in the Block-House:*

"You will surrender the Block-House and your forces at once. If you do not, you will not receive any terms. BRADLEY T. JOHNSON,

"Brig. Gen. Confederate forces."

The Col. requested to see the force, which he discovered had entirely surrounded him, and one 24-pounder, one 12-pound howitzer and four 3-inch regulation guns, in such position as to knock the block-house into particles in five minutes, and, on consulting with his men, returned answer to the effect that he would surrender only on these conditions:

1. That he and his men should be immediately paroled.
2. That private property should be respected.
3. That the men should retain canteens, haversacks, blankets and rations, and
4. That he should have a hand car with which to transport his wounded men to Cumberland.

These propositions were sent to Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, commanding a *Division* of Rebels, and signed by Col. I. Stough, "commander of *Squad* of 1534 Ohio," and they were immediately accepted and respected.

Colonel Stough had a lock of hair taken off of his right temple by a Rebel ball which became twisted in it, leaving a bare spot the size of a dime on his scalp. He has also two bullet holes in the front of his blouse, near at his breast.

Generals Johnson and McCausland treated Col. Stough with great courtesy, and commended him and his men for their bravery. Gen. Johnson admitted a loss of twenty to twenty-five men killed and forty wounded. Col. Stough lost two men killed and three wounded.

Attack on New Creek---Repulse of the Rebels.

On Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock Generals McCausland and Bradley T. Johnson attacked General Kelley's forces at New Creek, under the command of Col. Stevenson, Lieutenant Colonel Hoy and Major Simpson. The fight continued until 8½ o'clock, when the enemy were repulsed.—During the night they retreated, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands.

Their loss was severe. Ours will not exceed twenty-five killed and fifty wounded. From all reports the defence was most gallant, and the officers and men deserve the gratitude of the country. The telegraph line was broken, but has since been repaired. No damage to the railroad.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Repulse at Petersburg.--The Negroes Defended.--Officers Responsible for the Failure.

HEADQUARTERS COM. "I," 21ST PENN'A., CAVALRY, ARMY POTOMAC, August 4th, 1864.

MR. EDITOR.—The anxious friends at home, who so wistfully look for good news from our army, and who eagerly grasp the papers and scan their pages to learn of the weal or woe of the men who stand in front to oppose and conquer the foe, have been, as we soldiers believe, most seriously imposed upon by the statements given by some of the papers, of the battles in front of Petersburg, July 30th, 1864.

We have also anxiously siezed those papers, and eagerly read what was related, by those who knew but little from hearing, and nothing by observation or experience,—I mean newspaper reporters. Our boys had a hearty laugh over the graphic description given of the great victory before Petersburg, on the above date, but were completely disgusted with the erroneous account which soon followed, of a great loss, and the defeat of our army. Now we would inform the anxious public that all the reports we have seen in the papers relating to that affair were far from being correct, knowing what we speak to be so—for we were there during the action, and engaged in it.

1. We did not gain a great victory.
2. We did not suffer a great defeat.
3. The cowardice of the negroe troops was not the cause of our repulse.
4. What we had gained. We did not gain a great victory as we did not hold the position we took, and the taking of which cost us considerable in time and men; but we did gain a victory in that we gave the enemy to understand that there is a power in the northern army which they never dreamed of, and that if we can neither go over or round their forts, we will go *under* them. The fire opened upon the rebel works was the most fearful, rapid and destructive they ever experienced, and silenced their works in less than one hour; so that the men abandoned their guns and we could see the infantry driving them back to their pieces at the point of the bayonet. We saw the most effective of their guns in our front blown out of their works by our well directed fire, and the fort almost demolished. We saw our shells drop into their works rapidly and could see them carying away their dead and wounded all day Sunday and Monday. We saw their best and most powerful fort blown into the air and every soul in that fort destroyed; and although they drove our men out of it, they have not been able to place a single gun in position there since, and are yet engaged in excavating those buried by the blowing up of the fort. We have seen four white flags floating over those ruins requesting us not to fire on them until they searched for their dead, and not one shot has been fired from any of their guns in our front, since last Saturday; and we soldiers feel confident that if things had been managed a little better by officers in immediate command, our army would be to-night in Petersburg.

Again; the negroes are not to blame for not holding the works taken. We know something about those negroes. They were kept digging in the trenches until the action commenced; the greater portion of them had never been in action before; some of them had to march one half mile from the river on a double quick and then charge without halting. The Col. that led them, commanded them after they got in the fort, to uncap their guns. It is reported that another Colonel run about two miles back followed by the "*smoked Yankees*;" who went forward or back just as their leaders *happened* to lead the way. The colored troops are loud in disclaiming the conduct of their officers and we feel that *they* (the officers) are the persons to blame, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

If you could march, as I have done, over the field of battle and gaze upon the dead, you would lift up your hands in horrow at the dreadful scene, and cry shame on those who will not render just praise due to those who there offered up their lives for their country. I cannot describe the awful sickening scene, of the dead, the dying and the wounded as they lay on that field, but suffice it to say, that they lay close to and upon the breast-works of the enemy, and not one white man did I see among them. The large number of negro dead should silence forever the mouths of those who kept themselves far back out of harm's way, and who say that the cowardly conduct of "*the niggers*" was the cause of the disaster. The army is in good spirits, and although a little disappointed at the result of Saturday's operations, but confident that what we failed to accoraplish that day, will be fully completed at a time not far distant.

We feel sorry that property has been destroyed in Chambersburg, Pa., but I know I express the decared sentiments of this army when I say that when the people of as large a town as Chambersburg will allow, without making an effort to defend themselves, two hundred and fifty rebels to come and set fire to their dwellings, they are entitled to but little sympathy; and I know they have none from this army. Our soldiers down here feel that rebel raiders are the best recruiting officers we could send North. I will close in the words of a schoolmaster to a parent who complained to him of the conduct of his children at home: "Do you keep your children in order at home and depend upon it I will keep them in awe of me at school." Do you at home in the North take care of the rebs when they come up there, and rest assured we will take care of them down here.

M. P. D.

THE LATE RAID.

Inasmuch as many reports of the late rebel raid into M'Connellsburg have gone forth, some of which are exaggerated and incorrect, we give for the information of our readers, a brief statement of the affair, which they can rely upon as true.

On Friday 29th July various rumors reached us placing the Rebels at Williamsport, Hagerstown, Mercersburg, and other points near us. Refugees with wagons, horses and cattle passed through our streets in an almost ceasless stream, until midnight of Friday. Many of the citizens of M'Connellsburg made good their escape with their live stock and valuables. Saturday morning dawned and still nary a rebel showed his face. That day until 3 o'clock was passed quietly, but in great suspense. There was a fearful looking for the invaders of our sacred soil, and great apppehensions of the evils we were to suffer when they came.—Nearly the entire population of M'Connellsburg were in a state of indescribable agitation when Ben sounded the alarm bell. Sure enough the rebels were in sight. Down the turnpike they came like the rush of the wind, and the clatter of the flying feet of their horses was terrible to hear.

Sheriff Fore, Mr. J. C. Fletcher, and two other gentlemen were in town with horses when the bell struck, and got a few seconds start of the rebels. The Sheriff took up the Cove, and made good his escape, the others struck up the pike at full speed, and all escaped except Mr. Fletcher. His pursuer who was mounted on a large and fleet horse passed through the street at a terrible gait, swearing, yelling and shooting. The race only lasted for about ¼ of a mile, when the rebel horse was declared the winner and Mr. Fletcher forfeited a good mare, saddle and bridle.

But a small squad, the advance guard, came in at first. They took possession of the town and pretty much everything in it, and acted just as if they owned things. Stores were opened, and what little of value remained in them was either taken or tramped under foot. Houses were ransacked, and money and clothes taken wherever they could get them, and everything else of a nature to suit them was appropriated without regard to cost.—Money, hats and clothes were taken from the persons of citizens on the streets, and at every point except in the most public part of the town where the officers congregated, the men plundered at their will.

Mr. Miller, who was here, with his likeness car, suffered greater loss perhaps, than any one else, having $40 in money and all his best clothes taken from him, and nearly everything of value in his car broken up or destroyed.

J. W. Porter, Daniel Fore, Dr. Duffield, Messrs. Greathead, Saml. Baker, David Shoemaker and others lost heavily, and few if any in the town or adjacent neighborhood escaped without some loss.

The men seemed to be under some restraint in the immediate presence of their officers, and it is said that Gen. McCausland shot and slightly wounded one of his men for attempting to break open a *store*, contrary to his orders, but a few steps took them from under the eyes of their commanders, and then they acted as they pleased.—No personal violence, however, or insult was offered to any one that we have heard of.

The Rebels encamped near town on Saturday night, McCausland's brigade in Mr. Porter's meadow, and Johnson's brigade down the Hancock road. Their actual number including all hands was about 2500 men, with six pieces of cannon.

At early dawn on Saturday they started towards Hancock, plundering as they went. The rear guard made several dashes through town while our own men were just at the upper end, and finally left about nine o'clock.

The advance of Gen. Averill's command was at one time drawn up in line of battle just above town, and the rebel rear guard just below town, all in sight of the citizens and of each other, and as the rebels passed out at one end of town, Gen. Averill's men came streaming in at the other end, no one-fourth of a mile apart.

Many persons expected a battle and have wondered since that Gen. Averill did not attack them, but a single glance was sufficient to show that his horses were nearly used up and his men greatly fatigued. Besides that the rebels were fresh, had good horses, and outnumbered the forces of Gen. Averill, who we presume did all that a prudent and skilful officer should have done. During Sunday and Monday various reports reached us of battles and victories at different points between this and Virginia, many persons would have sworn they heard both cannon and musketry, but there was no fight, and the rebels made good their escape with their plunder.

As soon as the Rebels came in town they took pains to inform us, that they had burned Chambersburg. This outrageous and vandal act caused our citizens to dread a simular fate for McConellsburg, and indeed the soldiers were profuse in their threats of the fiery vengeance they would execute on us unless the horses belonging to the town were brought back, but the officers generally gave us assurances of safety.

Since then we have had other alarms. Some of our people have moved away permanently, and many have removed their most valuable goods to places of safety. We hope we shall never see the like again—and pray that peace may soon smile on this afflicted and unprotected portion of old Abe's vineyard.—*Fulton Democrat, Aug 12.*

HOW THE women dress in Paris: First there is a checked scarlet and white alpaca petticoat, on which there is a quilled flounce round the edge, of the front breadth is braided with white soutache. Over this petticoat a white alpaca dress is worn, open in front, and all around the skirt it is looped up and draped; this dress is trimmed with a crossbar of checked scarlet and white alpaca; the boddice is fashioned in the coat style, with square basques, and opens over a waistcoat fastened with mother-of-pearl buttons; the basques of the coat are turned back with revers of the same material as the petticoat.

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1864

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS
FRANCIS JORDAN.
PRESIDENT JUDGE,
ALEXANDER KING.
LEGISLATURE,
D. B. ARMSTRONG.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ABRAM H. HULL.
POOR DIRECTOR,
ASA STUCKEY.
AUDITOR,
EMANUEL J. DIEHL.

"DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING."

The following is extracted from the call, in the *Gazette* of last week, for a "Democratic Mass Meeting" to be held in the Court House Monday evening 27th inst.

"It is important to open the meeting in the right spirit, to not only assert the rights that God and the Constitution have given us, but determine to maintain them; and in this connection let the pimps of the present administration in this community and elsewhere know that their acts of outrage on law and order, in illegal arrests, unlawful seizures of property, intimidating threats, &c., shall not be done with safety to themselves, nor their own property."

The call from which the above is an extract is signed by O. E. Shannon, Chairman Co. Committee. "It is important to open the campaign in the right spirit." Does the writer of the call know the meaning of language? Does he realize the true construction of his own words? Is it conceivable that a man professing to "assert the rights that *God* and the Constitution have given us" can wittingly hold the sentiments set forth in the above extract? "The right spirit!" Read the extract again and discern the "spirit" of it. Is there a sentence that breathes the spirit of right and justice and regard for law and order. Is there a thought in it that breathes a true love of country? Is it the language of conciliation and forbearance? Is it the language of peace? Is it by such appeals that "the hearts of the people" are to be roused for "law and order?" Will such appeals tend to bring about the "era of good feeling" that is to restore peace to our afflicted country? Or has the call we have cited *no* real significance? Is it only the aimless railing of a shallow, unreflecting man? Is it only idle vaunting to keep up the spirits of a crumbling, weak, rotten and discomfited party? Has the ancient and once honored democracy so fallen from its enviable prerogative of conservator of true liberty, that it should be urged by its leaders with inflamatory appeals to inaugurate anarchy and bloodshed in our midst?—Has it come to this that men professing a love of country are exciting their fellows to reckless violence and bloodshed? Are these the men that are making the heavens resound with their lamentations and clamors for peace? What a commentary is this "Democratic call" on the folly and reklessness and demagogueism of the men who concocted it!

VALLANDIGHAM IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The allies of the rebels in this State, *alias* the spurious, rotten and corrupt Democracy, have invited C. L. Vallandigham, an abettor of treason, and an enemy of liberty, to visit this State. The the allies of the rebels *alias* the rotten Democracy, have invited this man, fresh from the councils of open and avowed traitors, to instruct them in their duties to their country. The Lancaster *Examiner* says he is invited to lecture before the Democrats, alias the allies of the rebels in Lancaster, the 17th of next September. The object in bringing this man into this State, is to defy public opinion, and aid the cause of treason and rebellion.

There is an order of men styling themselves the "Sons of Liberty," but in reality "Knights of the Golden Circle." Vallandigham is the supreme commander of the order. He comes here to give aid to the rebel cause by organizing the "Sons of Liberty," *alias* K. G. C.

These "Sons of Liberty claim to be an open and lawful organization, but are really a band of sworn enemies of our Government. In some parts, they are only "Democratic clubs."

The organization is semi-military, and its object the aid of the Confederate States in establishing their Confederacy, and then, the establishment of a new Confederacy in the North-West. Of this traitorous organization, Vallandigham is the head, and, therefore, there is no doubt, that his visits and peregrinations through the Middle and Western States at this time, is to fully organize and put in working order the unlawful and seditious organization of which he is the constituted and reorganized head.

Our readers will bear in mind the existence of this secret, oath-bound organization, has long been known, and has even been the subject of judicial investigation in many of the Northern States, Pennsylvania included. In Indiana and Illinois it has been particularly prominent, its members going to the extreme length of resisting by force of arms the authority of the General Government. The exposures which are now being given to the public of plottings for a further dismemberment of the Union, are not mere newspaper sensation stories, but proofs secured by regular officers of the government, such as the Provost Marshal General of Missouri, and General Carrington, of Indiana.

The idea of a North-Western Confederacy is no novelty. It has long been a favorite threat of Democratic leaders of the Vallandigham stamp, that "New England should be left out in the cold, and that a re-organization of the government should take place."

That this organization is then extending its membership by means of its secret "clubs," "lodges" and "circles," is manifest, and it concerns every union man, every well-wisher of his country, every lover of free institutions, to at once take a bold and determined stand against these secret intriguers who are plotting the destruction of the only free government on earth.

To the end that our readers may see the object and scope of this treasonable organization, of which Clement L. Vallandigham is the head, we quote a few extracts from the constitution and laws of the order, as lately made public, by the commission appointed by Gov. Morton of Indiana:—

Section 1, of Article 1st of the Constitution declares that the Order is

"Both *civil* and *military*. In its first relation, it declares principles of ethics and politics for the exception and dissemination that are hostile to the Government of the United States. In the latter relation, it assumes to organize armies for "actual service" in support of those principles, treating the United States Government as their *enemy*, and that of the rebellion as their *friend*.

2d. It is *secret* and *oath-bound*.

3d. It is despotic and absolute. The penalty of disobedience to its officers is unlimited, including the death penalty itself.

The principles of the Order are

1st. Absolute, inherent State sovereignty.

2d. The Union of the States as but voluntary and temporary, and revocable at the will of any individual State, so far as concerns that State.

3d. Denies to the General Government the power to enforce its laws, if it be the choice of a State to reject them.

4th. Recognizes the existing rebellion as legitimate, legal and just.

5th. Holds revolution against the resent Government as not only a right but a duty.

6th. Holds obligations to the order as paramount to those due a single State, or the United States.

7th. Declares its purpose, to stop this war, treat with the rebels, and make a treaty based upon the recognition of grades of civilization and race.

8th. Declares a law of races, one of Caucassian supremacy and one of African servitude.

9th. Pledges a crusade in favor of all peoples attempting to establish new governments of their choice as against existing rulers or authorities.

10th. Accepts the creed of the rebellion, its logic, its plans and its principles, as the nominal theory of Democracy, and its own bond of coherence and ultimate success.

The *main* purpose of the Order is *political* power by UNION WITH THE SOUTH, regardless of men or measures. Through the success of the Chicago nominees for President and Vice President, they hope to secure this power. This failing, open rebellion in the North against the general government will be inaugurated.

To the above declaration of principles every member of the organization is bound by the most blasphemous of oaths, and voluntarily swears to be governed entirely in his *voting* and in his *fighting* by the decrees of the society.

Men of Bedford County you have this oath-bound, treasonable organization in your midst extending, we have good reason to believe, throughout the county. Forewarned is forearmed. Be on your guard then. Do not allow yourselves to be entrapped by these vile workers of their country's ruin. Look with suspicion upon every man who denounces the government and invokes a dishonorable peace. Above all, avoid membership with any so-called "Democratic club," for be assured that by so doing you escape from the degredation to which Vallandigham and company would drag you down.

In the Pennsylvania Senate on Friday 12th numerous petitions from townships and boroughs, in reference to bounties, were presented. The Governor's vetoes of the Petroleum and Venango Banks were sustained. The resolutions relative to the 187th Regiment were passed. A number of township bounty bills were introduced. Also, an act regulating elections by soldiers in active service.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Watson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing a loan not exceeding three million dollars, payable after three years; authorizing the appointment of a major and two brigedier generals; providing for the organization of fifteen reserved regiments for three years' service, liable to be called into the State service at any time, and authorizing the Governor to make an immediate enrollment of the militia, and draft the fifteen regiments if necessary. Ordered to be printed. The Governer's veto of the bill authorizing the city of Philadelphia to make general taxes on stocks, loans, &c., was received; also the veto of the act incorporating the Mutual Claim and Collection Commertial Agency. A number of bills were introduced. Several bills which had been recalled from the Governer were amended and passed. Adjourned until Monday afternoon.

GEN. KELLEY.—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says that "the President has conferred a brevet Generalship on Gen. Kelley in reward for his gallant and efficient defence of Cumberland and New Creek, and his continued, steadfast, every day watchfulness and zeal as an officer over the interests committed to his charge."

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Cumberland was held on Thursday last and resolutions returning thanks to Gen. Kelley and his command for his successful defence of that city were adopted. A resolution was also addopted requesting Gen. Kelley to send all the Rebel sympathizers in Cumberland and vicinity outside the Union lines.

A War Democrat on the "Democratic Call."

MR. EDITOR:—In the last number of the Bedford *Gazette*, I observe a card from O. E. Shannon, who signs himself Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, calling a Democratic meeting for August Court. In this card he styles those who support the Administration of the National Government "pimps" and says their acts shall 'not be done with safety to themselves nor their own property."

For myself, I have long ago learned not to impugn other persons motives. Men who radically differ from me as to matters of Religion, Governmental policy, or business may be honest. And feeling thus, I would tolerate those whom I regard as secession sympathizers and *quasi* rebels of this community, and I would willingly see the Government let them alone in their infamy, although they do *of late* venture to obtrude offensively their treason on honest men in places of public resort. But, sir, when their impudence and insolence assumes the shape of a threat to destroy property and life, I think they should be treated with defiance, even though they really intend what they threaten. For one I would have Mr. Shannon and those whom he undertakes to represent, know that I am ready to meet him and them in defence of my person and property.

Whilst I do not support this Administration in its emancipation policy and did not vote for Abraham Lincoln, I do cordially support any effort to put down by force of arms this unjustifiable rebellion to subvert the Government of our fathers and divide the Union. And I would now rather vote for Abraham Lincoln than for a Democrat of the Vallandigham school, who would agree to recognize the southern confederacy and see us a divided and degraded nation.

And if Mr. Shannon and his conferees of the County Committee desires to inaugurate a war at home, much as I depricate it and would concede to avoid it, I would have them know that this is done not from personal cowardice. It is only by a magnanimity, that they have not the manhood to recognize or appreciate, that they have been thus long tolerated in their course of sympathy with treason. And when they choose to begin their attack against the "persons and the property" of those who are opposed to the rebellion and desire to see it crushed, I hope they will at least give some hours notice and make the attack in daylight. If the reverse should be the case I will depend on my dogs to give me the alarm: and by daylight or after night Mr. Shannon and the County Committee may rely upon whatever defence I am able to make against a scoundrelly and dastardly attack as infamous as the burning of Chambersburg, an act I am told they justly or at least extenuate. A WAR DEMOCRAT.

WAR ITEMS.

The details of the progress made by General Sully's expedition to July 11, have been received at St. Paul.—At that time the main body of the troops were near Fort Rice, Dacotah. The expedition reached the mouth of Long Lake Creek on the 8th and part of the First Brigade was crossed to the west side of the Missouri on the 9th; the remainder was crossed over on the next day.—The Second Brigade or Minnesota Division, under Colonel Thomas, was then on the opposite or eastern bank, but was preparing to cross.

☞A Rebel pirate steamer called the Tallahassee, has been operating off the New Jersy coast. In one day she captured and destroyed seven vessels. The pirate is a small English built steamer and of slow speed.

The New York *Herald* suggests that Admiral Farragut's recent movement is probably designed not so much for the capture of the city of Mobile as it is to obtain possession of Dauphin Island and Mobile Point, so that the harbor can be effectually blockaded, and at the same time to relieve the large Union fleet now off that place, who were hourly threatened with an attack from the rebel iron clads lying under the guns of Fort Morgan.

Dispaches from the Army of the Potomac up to Saturday last report no important movements. A Rebel deserter, who came into our lines, states that one division of Longstreet's corps has been sent to reinforce Early in the Shenandoah valley. Gen. Lee is also reported to have gone in that direction. Through Rebel sources we also have the report that General Beauregard, with twenty thousand men, has been sent to reinforce Atlanta and take command there. There is no doubt that some portion of Lee's army has been sent from the vicinity of Richmond, but we doubt whether they have gone to Atlanta, though it is quite possible that Beauregard has been sent either there or to Mobile. Rebel papers also report that General Grant is removing his heavy guns from before Petersburg preparatory to abandoning the siege of that city.

An arrival at New York from New Orleans gives us brief some details of Admiral Farragut's achievements in Mobile bay. The Monitor Tecumseh was blown up by a torpedo, and sunk by a shot from Fort Morgan, as reported by the Rebel dispatch. Only twelve out of her whole officers and crew were saved. No other disasters to our fleet are reported except some damage to the Hartford, the flag ship occasioned by a collision with the Metacomet. The Rebel iron clad Morgan is reported to have been driven into Navy Bay and blockaded there, but according to the latest Rebel accounts she had got up to Mobile with but slight damage. Fort Gaines was occupied by our forces, Fort Morgan still held out. Its capture is, however, a certainty, as our fleet commands the sand spit in which it is located, and the landing of a force, doubtless accomplished before this, will cut it entirely off from all communication with the city. The New Orleans accounts state that it was Admiral Farragut's intention to at once move on Mobile and endeavor to force the obstructions at Dog river bar. Admiral Buchanan and the other prisoners captured, had been sent to Pensacola.

Four refugees and rebel deserters arrived at Washington on Saturday. We have some statements in regard to the state of matters in and around Richmond, which, if they can be considered trustworthy, show how effectually the rebels manage to conceal their weakness at headquarters. These refugees say that there are no males, men or boys, in Richmond, exept those in government employ. The men are nearly all in the army, even to the old men over 55, who form the militia of the State. One of this party worked on Belle Island, and states that when he left there were but five Federal prisoners there, the hthers having all been South, to Georgia. There are but few Federal prisoners in Libby; in fact, none but the sick and wounded are kept there over a few days after reception. At the time the Danville Railroad was cut, our prisoners were made to walk on foot some seventy miles before they took the railroad, and these men heard the guards when they returned say that many gave out and died on the road. There are no troops in or about Richmond, except in the fortifications, those on the south side being fully garrisoned, while those on the north side have barely enough men in them to keep things in order. One of these refugees drove a baker's wagon, and says he sold loaves of bread weighing six ounces at $1, and bacon had lately fallen in price, it being now quoted at from $7 to $10 ₱ lb, instead of from $8 to $11. They say that the Government had been putting everybody into some kind of service, and they have been watching for a chance to escape for some time past; and, notwithstanding that the Confederate detectives have been after them, they kept themselves so secluded that they escaped. There are a large number of persons in Richmond, some in the service of the Government, who are anxious to get away, and will do so at the first opportunity, those that remain being sick of the war.

[*From the N. Y. Examiner.*]

The 7-30 Government Loan.

Many of the advantages of this loan are apparent on their face, but there are others that will be best understood after consideration. Among them there are,

ITS ABSOLUTE SECURITY.—Nearly all active credits are now based on Government securities.—Banks of issue and Savings banks hold them in large quantities—in many cases, more than the entire amount of their capitals—and they hold them as the very best and strongest investment they could possibly make. If it were possible to contemplate the financial failure of the Government, no bank would be any better or safer.—Savings Banks already have a large part of their assets invested in Government securities. As a rule they allow but five per cent. interest, and can only pay principal or interest in greenbacks or bills of State Banks,—for every note or bond held by them and due before the resumption of specie payments is payable in Government legal tender paper. Banks of issue and discount can not ask or get anything better in payment of customers' notes, and they prefer it to all other, for they are compelled to redeem their own notes in that paper as the circulating medium next to specie in value. By the issue of this loan the U. S. Treasury becomes a *Savings bank for the people*. There are none stronger—none more solvent, and not one that pays so *liberally* for the use of money.—You may deposit fifty dollars or fifty thousand.—The more you put in, the more you will aid and strengthen the Government, and the more valuable will be the remaining currency of the country.

ITS LIBERAL INTEREST.—The *general* rate of interest is six per cent., payable annually. *This* is seven and three-tenths, payable *semi-annually*. If you lend on mortgage, there must be a searching of titles, lawyers' fees, stamp duties and delays, and you will finally have returned to you only the same *kind* of money you would receive from the Government, and less of it. If you invest in this loan, you have no trouble. If there is no National bank at hand, any banker will obtain it for you without charge, and pay you the interest coupon at the end of six months as a most convenient form of remittance to his city correspondent.—If you wish to borrow ninety cents on the dollar upon it, you have the highest security in the market to do it with. If you wish to sell, it will bring within a fraction of cost and interest at any moment. It will be very handy to have in the house.

ITS CONVERTIBILITY INTO A SIX PER CENT. BOND.—Here comes an advantage that must not be lost sight of. At the expiration of three years a holder of the notes of the 7-30 loan has the option of accepting payment in full, or of funding his notes in a six per cent. gold interest bond, the principal payable in not less than five nor more than twenty years from its date as the Government may elect. For six months past, these bonds have ranged at an average premium of about eight per cent. in the New York Market and have sold at 109 to-day (July 28). Before the war U. S. six per cent. stocks sold at a much higher rate—and were once bought up by the U. S. Treasury under special act of Congress at a premium of not less than twenty per cent. There is no doubt that this option of conversion is worth at least two or three per cent. per annum to the subscriber to the loan, thus increasing the actual rate of interest to about ten per cent. Notes of the same class issued three years ago, are now selling at a premium that fully proves the correctness of this statement.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.—But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.—Can greater inducements be asked for than those we have enumerated?

The Secretary of the Treasury has been told that he must "*buy money* at the highest rate necessary to command it;" that he should sell his obligations "for what they would bring," so as to lead the market; but the Secretary will do no such thing. If Shylock bought bonds at 90 in August, he would demand a concession of another ten per cent. in September, and twenty in October, until he would finally offer to lend only the interest and keep the principal. If Government securities are worth anything, they are richly worth all their face calls for in gold, and the country is not so poor in spirit or in purse as to submit to any such sacrifice as Shylock demands. There is but a limited supply of money seeking investment at any time, and the Government offers to pay liberally for its use. At the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per anum, to say nothing of the collateral advantages, it is the strongest borrower in the market, and every feeling of interest, as well as patriotism and duty, should induce our readers to invest in its loans.

[*From the Pittsburg Commercial*]

Resignation of Surgeon Gen. King.

The resignation of Surgeon General King and the appointment of his successor, has already been announced. We give below his letter of resignation and that of Gov. Curtin accepting the same. Its terms are highly complementary to the retiring officer, but we feel confident they are a deserved tribute to the faithful and skillful manner he has discharged the arduous duties of the office from which he retires:

HEADQUARTERS PENN'A. MILITIA,
HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT,
HARRISBURG, PA., June 4, 1864.

His Excellency, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR:—I respectfully tender my resignation as Surgeon General of Pennsylvania, requesting its acceptance as early as the interest of the public service will justify it. The uniform kindness shown me by your Excellency, and your constant willingness to entrust to my disposal every question arising in my Department, however important, has made my official position as pleasant as I have felt it to be honorable.

Feeling as I do, profoundly grateful for the generous confidence with which you have honored me, it is, I assure you, with great reluctance that I yield to the imperious claims of my private business, in asking that my official relations with the State be dissolved.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES KING, Surg. Gen. Penn'a.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
July 30, 1864.

My Dear Sir:—Your letter of the fourth of June, tendering your resignation as Surgeon General of Pennsylvania, and requesting its acceptance as early as the interest of the public service would justify, was duly received, and an answer in accordance with your wishes has necessarily been delayed by the severe campaign which has been in progress, and my desire to secure as long as possible the service of an experienced officer who could so materially aid the wounded sons of Pennsylvania, who were falling upon every field.

I now feel, however, that you have done your whole duty to the public, and are entitled to retire to that private practice which you have heretofore enjoyed. On the first proximo, you will be relieved from further duty as Surgeon General of the State.

I issue this order with extreme regret. You have three times made the request to be permitted to retire, and I have long delayed acceeding to it. Permit me in dissolving the agreeable and important relations which have existed between us, to bear my testimony to your entire fidelity as an officer, and to the unceasing care, attention, and professional skill which you have bestowed upon those who were the subjects of your official care.

Congratulating you upon the fact that in your retirement, you can enjoy the priceless reward of an approving conscience, earned by years of faithful public service, and that you now have the gratitude of every citizen of the Commonwealth.

I am, truly your friend,
A. G. CURTIN.

JAMES KING, M. D.,
Surgeon General of Pennsylvania.

From the Fulton Republican, August 12th.

THE REBEL VISIT TO M'CONNELLSBURG.

The people of our town and Cove, have been under the most intense excitement and anxiety, for the past two weeks, by reason of the visit and continued close proximity of the Rebels. After M'Clausland had burned Chambersburg, his command moved West, on the Chambersburg and Bedford turnpike, entering our town about three o'clock on Saturday, the 30th ult. They numbered about 3,000, encamped here over night, and took up their line of march on Sunday morning for Hancock. Gen. Averill was close on his rear Sunday morning, his pickets driving the rebels from the mountain, and harrassing him through our valley.

Soon after the rebels entered town on Saturday afternoon, they commenced plundering the stores, pillaging private houses, and robbing citizens.—They first demanded the key of Dr. Duffield's Drug Store, which was given, to prevent them breaking open the door. Not content with taking what they choose, they emptied the contents of drawers, jars, cases, &c., on the floor, in a heterogeneous mass. Private papers, accounts, and books shared the same fate. The stores of J. W. Greathead, Cahill & Thompson, Hoke & Nace, and the Messrs. Shoemakers, were also visited and received the same treatment.

The greater portion of the dry goods had been removed, from the store of Hoke & Nace—which caused no little cursing and swearing among the Chivalry—as they expected to reap a harvest from this establishment. The losses of Dr. Duffield, J. W. Greathead, Cahill & Thompson, and A. & D. Shoemaker, were very considerable. Most of the private houses in town were pillaged of clothes—and many citizens were stripped and robbed in the streets and roads. Money was demanded from every one, the demand being accompanied in most cases with threats of burning, or a cocked revolver in close proximity with the head.

The farmers in our valley were severe loosers. Squads of rebels scouted the Cove, visiting nearly every house, stealing money, clothes, women's apparel, jewelry-trinkets, &c. A demand was made on the town for 2600 rations, which was supplied as far as the citizens were able, as we were informed, a non-compliance would insure the burning of our town. Indeed, it is now confidently believed, the destruction of this place was determined on and would have been accomplished, had not Averill been so near on Sunday morning.

In all our intercourse with rebels last summer, we never met any, so utterly depraved, so reckless, so desperate, as were a portion of those who were with M'Clausland here week before last.

The Campaign.

Gen Grant has made a new movement in the direction of Richmond, of the importance of which, and the results obtained, we are yet but partially informed. The movement was initiated by a feint to deceive the enemy. The Second Corps was placed on board transports, and started down the river, as if they were to be transferred to some other scene of operations. After night they were again carried up the river, and landed on the north side of the James, above Bermuda Hundred. At the same time the Tenth Corps was thrown across from Gen. Butler's position, and the whole force thus assembled moved from Deep Bottom on the Rebel position, near Dutch Gap. The movement, according to unofficial accounts, is said to have been successful, resulting in the capture of five hundred prisoners and seven pieces of artillery, besides giving us possession of a strong position within two miles of Fort Darling, and only nine miles from Richmond. One object of the movement is stated to be the destruction of the Rebel pontoon bridge, thus forcing the enemy to prolong his line of communication between the two banks of the river. Its more immediate and important purpose we presume is to protect our working parties and insure the completion of the canal which General Butler is cutting across Farrar's island of Dutch Gap.—This canal will be less than two hundred yards long, and its opening will cut off seven miles of navigation, and it is said, avoid the obstructions in the river. The Richmond papers admit the feasibility of the canal though they deny its importance as a military movement.—*Baltimore American Wednesday morning Aug. 17.*

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The Attack on Mobile--Admiral Farragut's Success.

NEW YORK, August 14.—The steamer Creole, from New Orleans 7th inst., has arrived. She brings the following particulars of the fight in Mobile bay. Four Monitors went in first, followed by the Brooklyn, Hartford, Metacomet and others. The principal fighting was with the ram Tennessee inside the bay. The Metacomet in attempting to ram the Tennessee, struck the Hartford and stove in her side timbers. She will go North for repairs. The Rebel gunboat Selma was sunk by the Metacomet. The Chickasaw and Winnebago chased two others, the Gaine and Morgan, in Navy Cove, and they are blocked aded, without any chance of escape.

Only ten persons are known to have escaped in the destruction of Tecumseh by the torpedo. The dispatch boat Phillipi was burned at sea while the fight was in progress. Admiral Farragut will push right on for Mobile.

Further Particulars.

NEW ORLEANS. August 7.—Intelligence was received at headquarters yesterday announcing that the fleet under Admiral Farragut passed the forts at the entrance of Mobile bay at 8 A. M. on the 5th.

The Monitor Tecumseh was blown up by a torpedo. No other vessels were lost. The Rebel ram Tennessee surrendered, and the Rebel Buchanan lost a leg and is now a prisoner. Our land forces under Granger invested Fort Gaines, and, with the passage of the fleet, taking the water batteries in reverse and silencing them. Our losses not reported.

Latest.

Later advices from Admiral Farragut's fleet may be summed up as follows: Fort Gaines has surrendered; Fort Powell was blown up by the Rebels. This was at Grant's Pass at the opposite end of Dauphin Island, from whence the fight occurred. Admiral Farragut will push right on for Mobile city. Reports through Rebel sources say that Beauregard, with 20,000 men has been sent to Atlanta.

The Shenadoah Valley—Pursuit of the Rebels--Heavy Skirmishing--Our Forces Close on the Enemy.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The *Herald's* correspondence near Martinsburg on the 11th, says that a Rebel deserter reports that Lee and the Rebel Secretary of War recently visited Atlanta, and that Beauregard is left in command. A small force of Rebels to-day entered Martinsburg and drove out our scouts and refugee citizens and took off all the merchandise and liquor they could find.

The Rebel regiments, it is said, are becoming so small that a large number have been consolidated.

The *Herald's* (Cumberland, Maryland) correspondent, under date of the 13th, says that the Rebels have all left that section except McNeill's robbers. It has been ascertained that McCausland intended to burn Cumberland and destroy the Railroad, its entire length, to the Ohio river, and then turn into the Kanawha Valley, but his defeat by General Kelly prevented him.

The Pursuit of Early Up the Valley

NEW YORK, August 14.—The *Herald's* Harper's Ferry correspondent of the 12th says:

General Sheridan advanced by way of Charlestown and Berryville to Winchester. Our cavalry have had some skirmishing with the enemy at various points between Berryville and Winchester. They came upon a party of some fifty Rebels engaged in thrashing grain, and surprized and captured the whole squad. Early was completely surprised by the approach of our army and made but slight resistance. He found his position flanked by Sheridan's manœuvre, and fell back during the night, having attempted an artillery duel in the afternoon.

Our latest information is to the effect that General Sheridan passed through Winchester yesterday morning. No details of our losses are received. Some fifteen or twenty men were killed and wounded. The latter are in the hospital at Berryville.

General Weber sent a squad of fifteen men over the Shenadoah, a few days since, to take possession of a quantity of smuggled goods. They secured the goods, and on their return were attacked by fifty of Moseby's men; whom they repulsed, and then brought off most of the goods.

A supply train was attacked last night by guerillas and a portion of it captured. A sutler was also captured, robbed and released, but his captors were afterwards captured by our men and the sutler's money found on them.

General Duffie's command has gone out to hunt up the marauders.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—A special despatch to the *Herald*, dated Winchester, August 12th—10 P. M., says: "The last of Early's Rebel forces left Winchester on Thursday morning. His trains were over three miles long. Our cavalry charged into the town as the Rebel rear guard went out.—Early established his headquarters last night at Newtown. Yesterday morning heavy skirmishing occurred between our forces and a portion of the Rebels on the Milford and Front Royal roads. We drove the Rebels. Early is well protecting his front and rear and making up the Valley as fast as possible.

From Harper's Ferry.

HARPER'S FERRY, August 12.—Five hundred of the enemy's cavalry were seen at Summit point, and for a few moments our cavalry employed them. There were prospects of a considerable fight, but the Rebels retired precipitately without firing a shot.

Prisoners differ as to Early's probable movements, but the most prevalent one is that he will not make a stand at Winchester, but fall back to Strasburg, or possibly make a stand before giving battle, if indeed he does at all.

In that case the fight or foot-race hinted at some days ago degenerates into a foot-race. Our forces, however, are being handled with admirable vigor and skill, and a portion of the Rebel force may be brought to bay and bagged.

Moseby's guerillas are hanging on the rear of our columns, and annoying us somewhat by picking up stragglers and picking up information, and have picked up nearly one hundred of our men. One Rebel officer boasted that he had counted every man, gun and horse, and by saying that he would have it at headquarters at Winchester before night, unwillingly informed me that Early is still at that point.

These guerillas also captured yesterday Mr. Shelby, of the New York *Tribune*, going to the front, and robbed him in a most approved style, and, giving him what they called a parole, let him go.

Yesterday a small scouting party, under Sergeant James White, First Virginia cavalry, proceeded towards Martinsburg, and ran upon the Rebels at Cunningham's woods, near that point and were driven back. Sergeant White being wounded was captured, and report says he was immediately hung by the Rebels. White was one of our oldest and most valued scouts, and his loss is severely felt. Altogether the campaign in the Valley has opened auspiciously for us, and the Rebels will be pushed back with vigor.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, Pa..
WM. DIBERT, PROPRIETOR.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Mrs. Filler.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests.—Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

WILLIAM DIBERT.

Bedford, June 24, 1864.

New Advertisements.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS DRAWN FOR AUGUST TERM, 5TH MONDAY, 29TH DAY A. D., 1864.

1. Robert Taylor, Foreman, Farmer, Napier twp.; 2. Philip Cuppett, farmer, Napier twp.; 3. George Baughman, farmer, W. Providence twp.; 4. Jacob C. Devore, farmer, Harrison twp.; 5. A. J. Pennell, inn keeper, Colerain twp.; 6. Franklin Donahoe, farmer, Southampton twp; 7. David Kochenderfer, farmer, S. Woodberry twp.; 8. John Dasher, farmer, Hopewell, twp.; 9. Abraham Bennett, farmer, Southampton twp.; 10. Alexander Gump, farmer, Cumberland Valley twp.; 11. John Hershbarger, farmer, St. Clair.; 12. Daniel Barley, farmer, S. Woodberry twp.; 13. Geo. W. Hoover, farmer, Harrison twp.; 14. David Lewis, farmer, Union twp.; 15. Levi Carpenter, farmer, Londonderry twp.; 16. Sebastian Kegg, farmer, W. Brovidence twp.; 17. Henry Egolf, farmer, Napier twp.; 18. Peter Dewalt, cooper, Schellsburg boro.; 19. Henry Koons, farmer, Bedford twp.; 20. George Zimmers, farmer, Bedford twp.; 21. Thomas B. Wisecarver, farmer, St. Clair twp.; 22. John S. Ritchey farmer, Bedford twp.; 23. Jacob Fetter, farmer Bedford twp.; 24. John Watson, farmer, Monroe twp.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS DRAWN FOR SAME TERM.

1. Jacob Kauffman, farmer, Union twp.; 2. Hubert Otto, farmer, Napier twp.; 3. William Werly, farmer, Cumb. Valley twp.; 4. Jacob Feightner, farmer, Juniata twp.; 5. Emanuel Beegle, farmer, Colerain twp.; 6. Henry Rose, farmer, Cumb. Valley, twp.; 7. Geo. Vickroy, farmer, St. Clair twp.; 8. Geo. F. Steel, farmer, Hopewell twp.; 9. James Hammond, farmer, Bedford twp.; 10. Samuel R. Hare, farmer, M. Woodberry twp.; 11. Michael Ritchey farmer, E. Providence twp.; 12. Daniel K. Barley, farmer, M. Woodberry twp.; 13. Saml. James, farmer, Colerain twp.; 14. Daniel Boyer, farmer, Union twp.; 15. W. Ingard farmer, Colerain twp.; 16. Samuel Feather, farmer, Colerain twp.; 17. Sam'l Bolinger, farmer, Liberty twp.; 18. Joel Diehl, farmer, Snake Spring twp.; 19. C. Myers, farmer, E. Providence twp.; 20. M. Deihl, farmer, Bedford twp.; 21. S. Burket, farmer, Union twp.; 22. John Border, gunsmith, Bedford boro.; 23. G. Fluck, farmer, Liberty twp.; 24. John B. Fluck, farmer, Hopewell twp.; 25. J. Burket, farmer, Union twp.; 26. J. Stoler, farmer, Liberty twp.; 27. Josiah Miller, farmer, Londonderry twp.; 28. Emanuel Sharer, farmer, Monroe, twp.; 29. Jesse Wright, farmer, Broad Top twp.; 30. Philip Clingerman, farmer, Southampton twp.; 31. Daniel Stoler, farmer, Liberty twp.; 32. Joseph B. Noble farmer, S. Woodberry twp.; 33. Philip Snider, farmer Monroe twp.; 34. Henry Wertz, farmer, Harrison twp.; 35. Job Blackburn, farmer, Napier twp.; 36. Jacob B. Mock, farmer, St. Clair twp.; 37. Jonathan Feightner farmer, Londonderry twp.; 38. James Carbey, farmer Bedford boro.

Drawn and Certified at the Commissioners' Office, May 3d, A. D. 1864.

JOHN G. FISHER.
Clerk.

LIST OF CAUSES PUT DOWN FOR TRIAL AT AUGUST TERM, 1864; (29th day.)

Hetty Miller vs. Samuel Smith; Thos. Keating vs. Directors of the Poor; Geo. Snyder vs. Adolphus Aket. al. Jacob Oster vs. Henderson & Sleek; Susannah Sharks vs. Fred. Davis. O. E. SHANNON,
August 5, 1864. Pro.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, on Tuesday the 30th day of August next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

Administration accounts of George G. Gilson, Executor of the last will and testament of Eli Fluck, of Hopewell twp., dec'd.

The account of John Nycum, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Leonard Nycum, late of Monroe twp., dec'd, and trustee for the sale of the real estate of said dec'd.

The account of David Ritchey Executor of the last will and testament of Daniel Ritchey, late of West Providence twp., dec'd.

The account of Samuel Mock, Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Mock, late of Union twp., dec'd.

The account of Valentine Steckman, Guardian of John B. Steckman, one of the sons of George Steckman dec'd.

The account of Maris Metz late of Broad Top twp., dec'd, who was administrator of George Metz, late of same place dec'd.

The Administration account of Abraham H. Hall, Esq., Executor of the last will and testament of Daniel Stineman, late of Union twp., dec'd.

The account of Amos Grass and John B. Hardinger, Administrators of Daniel Houck, late of Cumb. Valley twp., deceased.

The account of Joseph E. Long, Administrator of all and singular, the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of Daniel B. Long, late of Stonerstown, Liberty twp., dec'd.

Administration account of Lewis Anderson, Administrator of all and singular, the goods and chattles, rights and credits which are of Elizabeth Anderson, late of Broad Top twp., dec'd.

Account of George Baughman, Executor of the last will and testament of Jonathan Rollar, late of W. Providence twp., dec'd.

Account of James C. Devore, John C. Vickroy, and Jacob C. Devore, Executors of the last will and testament of Cornelius Devore, late of Londonderry twp., dec'd.

Final account of Simon Brumbaugh, Administrator of all and singular, the good and chattles, rights and credits which were of John Brumbaugh, late of Middle Woodberry twp., dec'd.

Supplemental account of Jas. Mattingly, Esq., Executor of the last will &c. of Charles Hoyman, late of Londonderry twp., dec'd.

Account of S. L. Russell, Executor of the last will and testament of John Shroeve, late of Monroe twp., dec'd.

The account of Thomas Ritchey, Executor of the last will and testament of Henry Ritchey, late of W. Providence twp., dec'd.

The Administration account of Thomas Imler, Administrator of the Estate of William Stuft, late of Union twp., Bedford county, dec'd.

Account of Geo. Bortz, Guardian of the Estate of Wm. Henry Koons, Adam Francis Koons, and John Thomas Koons, minor children of Geo. W. Koons, late of Colerain twp., dec'd.

The final account of A. B. Bunn, Esq., Executor of the last will of Philip

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1864.

MEETING OF UNION COUNTY COMMITTEE.—The Union County Committee will meet on Tuesday of Court-week (Aug. 31st) at 1 o'clock P. M. at the Washington Hotel in Bedford.

G. W. RUPP
Chairman.

UNION MASS MEETING.—There will be a Mass Meeting, of the Union Men of Bedford County in the Court House on Tuesday evening (Aug. 31st) of Court week.

Let there be a turn out of all the friends of the *Union* and lovers of *Liberty, Law* and *Order*.

Speakers from a distance will be in attendance.

G. W. RUPP
Chairman. Co. Com.

JNO. LUTZ *Sec.*

THE PUBLIC SALE of personal property of Nathaniel Smith will take place at 10 o'c A, M.

THE Rev. W. W. Eells will preach in the Presbyterian church next sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock.

THE REV. DR. CLEMSON, of the Episcopal Church will preach on next Sunday at the Springs at 10½ o'clock A. M. and in the Lutheran Church at, 5 o'clock P. M.

GEN. COUCH visited McConnellsburg the 10th inst. His object was to inspect the fortifications on the mountain east of the borough and acquaint himself generally with the condition of thiugs in Fulton County.

A MEETING of the Bedford County Bible Society will be held in the Presbyterian Church next Sabbath Evening. A sermon will be preached by the Rev. W. W. Eells, the Sseretary of the Pennsylvania Bible Society for the Western District. The public are respectfully invited to attend. The other churches will be closed in the evening.

BOUNTY FOR THE BOROUGH.—The school directors of this borough have decided to raise a bounty of two hundred dollars for recruits for the borough quota One hundred dollars additional has been raised by subscription. This with the Government bounty of one hundred dollars will be paid to recruits serving one year. Making in all four hundred dollars.

HEARD FROM.—Lieut. John J. Barcley formly of this place but now in the army, has been heard from. He was taken prisoner in the late raid of Wilsons' cavalry south and west of Petersburg. He is held a prisoner in Columbia S. C., from which place he has written to his friends in this place, who have been very anxious concerning his fate.—It was feared he had fallen in battle. He is confined in the same prison with Major John H. Filler,

MEETING OF THE "DEMOCRATIC CLUB."—The Chairman of the Democratic County Committee under the modest yet significant *nom de plume* of "Many Democrats" at last issued his official mandate to all "true Denocrats in favor of upholding the constitution and the rights of the people" to convene in the Court House on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of organizing a democratic club. Long after the ringing of the bell, summoning the faithful to assemble, we could observe a lone follower of modern democracy tracing his footsteps to the conclave of men burning to avenge "outrages on law and order." Wm. Hartly Esq. was chosen President. After some preliminary business, a well known orator proposed that they have some speaking and suggested the name of his friend on his right. Mr. Schell took the hint to himself, and opened by saying that he did not wish to make a speech, but had a few words to say about certain men in this community, who under a secret agency from the government were constantly communicating information to the authorities at Washington. He utterly despises these sneaks, who get behind posts, and trees and peep through key-holes to hear some (dis) loyal expression drop from democratic lips. But the gentleman solaced himself by the pleasant reflection that the days of this corrupt and tyranical administration were well nigh ended, and that Peace, so long prayed for by Vallandigham and his apostles, would be ushered in, and reveal the nefarious projects of these spies at home.

After him, followed the modest President, who in his retiring and deferential manner, as a man (he said) who had never engaged in politics, expressed his *settled conviction* on the great issues now before the country. *He* could see nothing cheering (loud applause) in the present attitude of affairs. He would ask, "What have we gained by the war." (Vociferous shouting) Absolutely nothing. (deafening roar, of nothing.) Therefore let us have peace. He was in favor of an "*armiss-tiss*," for there could be no peace as long as we kept fighting? He sat.

Mr. Shannon was the next speaker. In his opinion the question had just come to this, war or peace, Democrats or Abolitionist. Every man who is in favor of the war is an Abolitionist. If you are in favor of a further prosecution of the war, then you are in favor of Abolitionism, and all the heresies and blunders of this Administration, and all the distress that exists throughout the land, and you are in favor of these infernal drafts that come every three months of your lives; Slavery had nothing to do with the war, he admitted, however, afterwards that slavery was the cause of the war—so much for consistency.

Mr. Palmer made a short and sparkling speech.—The "Democratic club" then went to bed or some other place.

☞We record with regret, the death of Jerome Leonard and Wm. M. Amick, soldiers, of the Republic, and members of Company D. 55th Regiment Penna. Volunteers.

Jerome Leonard was a sergeant in the company to which he belonged and had earned an enviable reputation, during nearly three years service, as a brave and gallant soldier, and one of the best drill officers of the Regiment. His comrades always spoke of him in terms of highest commendation, and his superior officers esteemed him a "thorough soldier" devoted to the service and faithful to his counry. He received a wound in the right thigh at the battle of Cold Harbor, of which he died in the General Hospital at Fortress Monroe on the morning of the 11th of August inst.

In a letter, dictated by him the day before his death, he says: I have done all I could for my country. It called me and I went and I have suffered. I don't regret coming to the army, my country is worth saffering for—is worth every thing."

Wm. M. Amick was a private in the same company and was especially noted for the faithful performance of every duty and unshrinking courage amid every danger. He too was wounded in some one of the battles near Richmond, and died, as we learn under a second amputation of his leg which became necessary on account of gangrene. We are sorry that we could not receive fuller particulars of his death.

Peace to the ashes of these brave men whose patriotic services, and private virtues will long be remembered in this community.

DEATH OF AN AGED CITIZEN.—George James of Colrain township died the 2nd inst., aged between 82 and 83 years old. He had been a member of the Legislature for two sessions and County Commissioner. He leaves a numerous posterity—nine children, forty-eight grand children, and twenty great grand children. Mr. James was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

HORSE THIEVES AROUND.—Two horses were stolen in Harmon's bottom last Monday night, one from G. W. Williams, the other from Isaac Horn. Mr. Williams offers a reward of one hundred dollars for the recovery of the horse and detection of the thief.

REV. NATHANIEL R. GATES of Elbinsville, connected with the Christian Commission of the Army of the Potomac, has lately been making a short visit to his friends. He is spoken of by men familiar with his labors as one of the most efficient delegates of the Christian Commission in the army. Mr. Gates is of the family of Gen. Gates of the revolutionary fame. He was a drummer in the war of 1812, rose to the rank of captain, and then became a preacher of the denomination tarmed United Brethren in Christ. He is now in the sixty-ninth year of his age, is a resident of Pennsylvania, bears a strong resemblance to the late Lyman Beecher, and has seven sons in the army. Few, if any of the younger delegates can compete with him in labors.—Mr. Gates leaves next Monday, and returns to Alexandria, the scene of his work.

Secession Demonstrations at Bedford Springs.

A writer in the New York *Herald*, writing from Bedford Springs, makes an exhibition of matters there, which as far as our information extends, we are sorry to say is true. The proprietor of the Springs, is a Union man, and a firm supporter of the Government in suppressing the rebellion and can hardly be held responsible for the sentiments, and behavior of his guests.

REBEL SYMPATHIZERS AT BEDFORD SPRINGS.

Communication by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, eastward, being interrupted by the enemy, in order to reach the line of the Pennsylvania central Railroad, I was obliged to take stage from Cumberland to Bedford, a distance of thirty miles. One mile and a half south of Bedford, and on our route, lay the Bedford Springs. Having plenty of time we tarried over an hour in looking about the grounds and tasting of the various waters. Now, I do not propose to speak of the desirability of the Springs as a summer resort, the medicinal health-imparting effects of its waters, but briefly, pointedly and plainly of the character of the people that have centered here the present season—and I may add that the case has been the same every year of the war.

The guests of Bedford Springs are made up of two classes, socially and politically. The first class are those of Union feelings and sentiments, with all their attendant finer qualities of heart and head.—The other class consists of a shabby, irresponsible and low order of Philadelphia and Baltimore Secessionists, either by blood or sympathy. The latter come here less to imbibe their favorite sulphur water, than to hold a reunion of friends to treason. They too, being in a decided majority, amuse themselves by brow-beating and mis-using the tolerent minority of loyal gentlemen and ladies who have come here for the benefit of their health. And, in fact, to such a degree does this constant taunting of the Unionists extend, that the larger portion of their number have been forced away in order to escape the bitterness and superior numbers of their enemies. As an example of the feeling.

A TOURNAMENT.

Yesterday afternoon a means of harmless enjoyment was made a contest of the two politicel parties, into which the guests of the Springs have divided themselves. At the opening five competitors entered the list. After several efforts three of the party withedrew, leaving the contest between Mr. Lyon, a young lawyer of New York city, and formerly a resident of Bedford, and one Dr. Seitzinger. Mr. Lyon represented the Union, and was dressed in Brother Johnathan costume, and the Dr. the Secession element. In the riding, Mr. Lyon won the victory. The crowning, as is usual on such occasions, was to take place at the evening ball. The defeat, however, of the Secessionists, in the true spirit and unprincipled character of Secessionism, caused the opposition to declare Mr. Lyon's riding was unfair, and made every kind of unjust accusation, deciding at first not to attend the crowning. Night came, but the opposition did not fail to make their appearance, and chivalry-like, exposed their foul natures by passing remarks upon the ceremonies.—Miss Dollie Warford of Harrisburg, daughter of the President of the Northern Central Railway, was crowned the fairest of the Union fair, and I may add parenthetically, from what I saw, very rightly so too. The bitter feeling of the Secesh did not even end here; but the triumph of that most estimable minority, for a short period humbled their pride.

GENERAL BUELL.

The conduct of General Buell has also been shameful to the most extreme degree. If for no feelings of personal respect, out of regard for the favors shown him by the Government, it would be moral becoming to keep aloof from the contaminating majority of guests at Bedford Springs. Instead, however, of doing this, he receives their flatteries, and applause and is the hero of the season among a crowd who would hail anything that would sympathize and add numbers to their party.

NATIONAL FAST DAY.

On this occasion the antagonism of the persons alluded to presented itself in a still more striking manner. It was proposed by the Unionists to set aside the ball for that evening, and manifest some regard for the day in that way. The Secessionists, hearing this, at once were unanimously in favor of the ball, and when the hour came the music struck up and the dance went on with more vigor and enthusiasm than any night of the season. It is unnecessary to add that the Unionists were not present.

THE SPRINGS BAND.

This necessary body of individuals are as much tinctured with the element as the most hot-headed, and at certain hours sit under the trees of the lawn and murder Secesh airs to an alarming extent,

THE REV. DANIEL WASHBURN.

Hearing of the impiety of the guests of the Springs, the Rev. Daniel Washburn of Philadelphia, was delegated to visit here, to hold and to introduce the prayer for the President. At first there was considerable controversy upon the subject; but the secessionists, thinking this too glaring a cause of hostility, tolerated the obnoxious prayer, though with evident disapprobation.

FINALE.

We might mention a hundred other cases of the abominable behavior of the guests at Bedford Springs, but the above are sufficient to introduce the subject to the mind of the authorities and the people.—The proprietor of the Springs, whether sympathizing with the Unionists or Secessionists, we are not prepared to state positively, but he certainly extends greater favor to the latter. It would be well for the government at least to demand respect of these people if they have not sufficient firmness to punish them. It is deplorable to permit an unprincipled and rude set of individuals to thus mar the happiness of Union people, and that; too, in their own State. Let something be done.

Soldiers Letter

The following is an extract from a letter written by John H Allison, of Co. I. 21st Regt. Pa. Cavalry, to his Sister.

NEAR PETERSBURG VIRGINIA,
August 4th, 1864

DEAR SISTER:—

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

The Lieutenant got back safe. He has written a letter to the INQUIRER (The letter is given on the first page) giving an account of the "blowing up" of a Rebel fort. It was opposite to us, about sixty perches. It was a grand scene. I would not have missed seeing it for any thing. It rose up like a volcano, then spread out and fell like the drooping branches of a weeping willow. Men, cannons, knapsacks, guns, haversacks, logs, tents and ground were seen flying in the air about three-hundred feet high. Then about one hundred and fifty cannons opened upon the enemy's lines, which made the earth shake, the air soon became so thick with smoke that you could not see one hundred yards; but it soon rose and we could see the enemy's lines. The Rebs did not reply at first but after their fright was over they came back and opened on us, which again made the earth shake beneath our feet, the roar of cannon, musketry and the yelling of charging columns were deafening. We captured one line from "John Henrys," but they charged on us and drove us back to our former place. I am now writing in my "cave" under the ground about six feet. It is called a bombproof; it is dug into the ground, and logs laid over, and then dir ton to prevent the shells from hitting us. I shot about one hundred shots, I don't know whether they done any good or not, but hope they did. The rebs and us are about three hundred yards apart. If God spare my life to get home I'll give you a discription of things in general.

Your Loving Brother,
JOHN.

CAMP CORRESPONDENCE.

I. W. Lashley--Letters Published by Reques.

M'CLELLAN HOSPITAL,
FORTRESS MONROE, May 31, 1864.

Mrs. Mary E. Lashley:

Madam, Three weeks ago, I was ordered from my own Hospital in Washington, to Fredericksburg, to assist in the care of the wounded from "the wilderness."

Among those placed under my care was your son, Isaac W. Lashley, of Co. C, 8th Maryland Regiment. My attention was first directed to him by one of his comrades, and I soon found that he needed all the care I could give him. He bore his sufferings very patiently, saying that it was his Saviour's will that he should suffer so.

He told me that one of the Christian Commission wrote you for him: I will not therefore, repeat, what you have undoubtedly heard respecting the nature and date of his wound. It is my painful duty to tell you that when I left him on Thursday morning last, he was dying. He was, I think, partially delirious; but he told me some days before, if died, to tell his mother he died in the arms of Jesus.

Some one else may write you of his death, but I will give you this message—the most comforting he could have sent you. I have delayed writing this, hoping to hear something more about him from some one who left after I did; but as I have heard nothing, and have been ordered away from Washington to this place where I shall be very unlikely to hear anything more, I felt that I must write this while the circumstances were fresh in my mind.

I wish to tell you, also, that he was under the care of a kind and faithful surgeon, and that he was made as comfortable as the circumstances would permit. I think the wound was mortal from the first, so that nothing could have saved his life.

I feel that when a christian soldier dies for his country, he leaves an honored name which will not be forgotten.—Such men as your son we are sorry to lose, but we must give them up for the sacred cause of our country and human freedom.

He told me after he was wounded, he gave his pocket-book to a surgeon on the field, with his address, and this surgeon promised to send it to his home. He said if you ever received it, to use its contents as you pleased. I think he said it contained about $12.

Allow me, Madam, to subscribe myself,
Yours respectfully,
CAROLINE H. MERRICK.

CAMP NEAR WHITE HOUSE LANDING, VA.,
Saturday, June 11th, 1864.

Dear Friend, Mrs. Lashley:

It is my painful duty to drop you a few lines today, painful for the tidings I have to send you. Your son Isaac, my friend and and companion is dead. He fell fighting nobly in defence of his country, and his country's flag. He was wounded through the body in a fight that took place, May 5th, near the Wilderness battle-field. I saw him a few moments in the evening when he was carried off the bloody field, but only a few moments, and I was compelled to leave him. He was taken to the hospital. I heard from him a few days after: he was in Fredericksburg where all our wounded were sent. The person that saw him, told me he was getting better. I was glad to hear that, and I hoped and prayed that he might get well and live to be a comfort and stay to his parents whom he loved so much. After that I did not hear from him for several weeks, and that only a few days ago, and then the news was, that he had died, was buried at Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock river. He died on the 25th of May, about 5 o'clock in the evening, and was buried next morning. I am told that a board with his name marks his resting place, which is on the north side of the town, and near the canal. When he died he had on his person a small Testament, which he always carried, and a small memorandum book: so the person who was with him told me. I heard that he got some one to write to you for him while he was there, and I hope you heard from him while he was yet living. He had some money when he was wounded, how much I do not know.

The person who was with him said he did not think he had any money when he died, and I suppose he had given it to some one to send to you.

Isaac was a good, and noble fellow, and a *true, brave soldier*. I feel his loss deeply, for I loved him almost as I do a brother. He had many friends in his company and regiment.

I sympathize with you, his parents, who mourn his loss, but though you mourn, you need not mourn for him as one who had no hope. Almost the last words dear Isaac said to me were that he was all right. I have reason to believe that he died with a bright hope of a "blissful immortality beyond the grave." He said among other things, the last moments I was with him, that he hoped I would get out safe, and though suffering extreme pain himself, appeared glad that I was unhurt.

Dear friends, I hope I have not been the first to break this painful news to you, and that some one who was with him when he breathed his last, may have kindly sent you word. Although it hurts me to write to you and tell you all I knew of him, yet it was my duty both to him and you, and I could not feel content until I had done so. I trust this dimly written sheet may reach you, and find you all well and happy. I am quite well, and should be glad to get a line from you at any time. A letter will reach me by directing it to J. L. TROXELL.
Co. C, 8th Regt. Md. Vols. 2d Brig., 2d Div., 5th A. C., Washington City, D. C.

Believe me to be ever your sincere friend, J. L. T.

To Mr. and Mrs. Lashley.

HOSPITAL NEAR MINE RUN,
April 16th, 1864.

My Dear Father and Mother:

With sorrow, I would inform you, that I am now in the hospital, I have been in three engagements, last Wednesday, Thursday and Sunday. In the latter, I was wounded through the right breast, you may suppose it is a serious case but it is not. I am getting along tolerably well, and think in a few days will be able to be about again.—In a few days we will be removed to Washington hospital. I will let you know as soon as I get there. I hope my dear father and mother that you will not trouble yourselves about me, as I think I will be all right in a short time: the fight is going on yet: the enemy are falling back. I have no time to write more, but will write soon again. I remain your affec't son. I. W. LASHLEY.

FREDERICKSBURG HOSPITAL,
May 19th, 1864.

My Dear Father and Mother:

I write to say that I am getting along slowly, my wound is not as painful as it has been. The Doctor tells me that with care I will continue to mend. We expect to be removed from this place to Washington or some hospital.—I am in pretty good spirits and hope before a great while to be about. I have met with kind friends in this place, who have ministered to my comfort. My friend Luther has escaped without a scratch as far as I know. My dear parents I can assure you I have thought much on the subject of Religion since I have been in the army, but since I have been lying here, I have found that Jesus has been my friend, and it has been a great comfort to me.—Tell brothers and sisters to seek this blessed Saviour and make Him their friend, because he is a friend that "sticketh closer than a brother." I hope that all of you are in good health. May God bless you my dear parents. Do not write until you hear from me again, because I do not know how long we may remain in this place. I will write to you again in a week or ten days.

(Without signature,)

CAMP NEAR WILLIAMS,
October 22nd, 1864.

MY DEAR MOTHER:—It is with the greatest pleasure that I take my seat to answer your dear letter which I received some time since, and read with much pleasure and I had not time to answer till now; but I think I shall try to write, I am well at present, and am in hopes if these few lines ever reach you they may find you all in the same good blessing. Dear mother I must tell you since I saw your dear mother loving face, I have seen some tolerably hard times, but I still keep myself in as good heart as I can, when I get a little discouraged, I take my little testament that you gave me, when we were at home so happy living together and I seat myself and read, and that relieves me of my troubles, and it makes me think of my dear parents, and it makes me think that you are offering your prayers for me every day, and it makes me feel happy, and I trust you may not forget me my dear mother. I must tell you I often think of you and Pa, and all of my Dear Brothers and Sisters, and my prayer is that we all may meet again, if not in this world, in the world to come, and as we read in the Scriptures there will be no trials or temptations, but all will be love, mother you don't know what a camp life is; you can hear all the time some of the boys taking the Lord's name in vain, while others are playing cards, and at most anything bad. It is hard for one to try to do right. I am sorry to say there is only one besides myself in our Company but what swears, that is my friend Luther Troxell, and I think he is a trying to do what is right, and I will tell you of another case I saw, a man a few days ago a talking about rafling off his watch and when he was down to Baltimore how he was one in leading prayer meeting, though he may have meant no harm by it; but I did not think it looked well him, our boys in our Company are all nice boys only they are very wicked, I am sorry to tell you so, but it is true, but mother I don't think that I am any worse now than I was when I was at home, and I don't think I shall be any worse, but am in hopes I shall grow better, or I think I shall try to do so, and I am in hopes my trying it will not be in vain, my dear mother I would be glad to hear from you all, I have been looking for a letter from Pap every day for some time, and I expect that John will send me one soon. I have wrote Pap two letters and John one, and have got no answer yet, when I wrote Johns letter we were on marching orders and then we were only marched about a mile towards Clearspring, and encamped, and some of the Capt's and Lieut's say we will take our winter quarters here, and keep the Secesh out of the town, and let the boys of McClellan come in on the rear of them, and then we will walk over amongst them and then we will give them a hot time of it and I expect we will think it had too; but it is all right with me for I came here to fight for our country and die if necessary, and I think I will do so, and last Monday General Kelley had a review of his brigade, and we had a big drill, and I must say it was a nice sight to see all the brigades together and see them a drilling, I wish you all had been here to seen it and if we encamp here I am a going to come home about the holydays if I can get off, and I think I can, and if we move from here I shall try to come any how and if possible I will come and see my well beloved parents and brothers and sister and friends. Mother you ought to be here to see how the wind makes the tents flutter, I expect it blows there to, I expect the old fences are a flying every way, and if the war is not over against Spring it will be a big job for Robert to fix them up; but if the war is over I and Dan may be home to help him, and I think perhaps it will be over or the main fighting will be over, oh if it would be so what a happy meeting it would be when we all would be together and sit down to a table together, I have plenty to eat such as it is, and I am as hearty as ever I was in my life, and I have gained 25 pounds since I came from home. We have nothing to do now only to stand guard and picket and drill, we don't drill much for we are on duty every other day, or every three days anyhow. Mother I told you that I would tell you truth how I liked soldiering, I tell you truth if I was out of the service, I would enlist again, I just like it that well and that is the truth, but it is a hard life, but I feel it my duty to fight for our country, and I am going to do so, and my prayer to God is, that I may get home safe, and if not, that I may meet you all in Heaven, where there will be parting no more I would like to know how Pap got along with Mr. Troxle when he went for my money if he has went for it yet, and I think I will bring my letter to a close for I have no room for any more I could write more but I have not room, so I want you all to write, tell Sarah or Sally that she must write for I haven't got a chance to write like you have, tell Robert I want him to write me a few lines and send some in figers if he pleases, I will get to hear from you all again write soon, I give my love to you all, give Pap my regards, and I don't want you to grieve after me, I am in hopes you are done seeding, I was happy to hear that you had such a good meeting, I would a liked to a been there to, but I could not, but thank God we can pray for each other if far a part, good bye.

G. W. LASHLEY.

BROWNS BRONCHIAL TROCHES. The beneficial effects resulting from the use of this Remedy and its extensive use for Coughs, Colds and Throat Affections, has brought out many imitations, most of which contain injurious ingredients. The Troches have *proved* their efficacy.

DIED.

ISAAC W. LASHLEY, died at Fredericksburg, May 25th, from the effects of wounds received in the battle of the Wilderness may 5th, 1864; aged 22 years the 6th of September next. He was a son of ARNOLD LASHLEY, of Southampton township, Bedford county, and a member of Company C. 8th Maryland Regiment.

He died in the full enjoyment of a Christian's hope.

GEORGE JAMES, died in Rainsburg, Tuesday Augus 2nd, aged over 82 years.

New Advertisements.

Letters Remaining Unclaimed in the Post Office at Bedford, Penna., Aug. 15th, 1864.

A.
1. Avlvently, Dan. Mr.
1. Anderson, Elizabeth Mrs,
1. Amick, E. C. Miss.
1. Albert, Jacob

B.
1. Barnes, A. J. Mr.
1. Beekley, Margret Mr
4. Brayler. John Mr.
1. Bliss, Charles A.
1. Buchanan, E. G. Rev.
1. Blackburn, Isaiah
1. Bargest, M. J. Miss.
1. Bear, Isaac Mr.
1. Brown, Margret Miss.
1. Beelen, A. Miss.
1. Brise, Bell Miss.
1. Behtel, H. Miss.
1. Brown J. T. Mr.
1. Beard. Cathrine

C.
2. Colborn, E. Miss.
1. Coffroth, A. H. Hon.
1. Conley, Caroline Miss.
1. Cellend. Sarah Miss.
1. Carr, Jane Miss.
1. Celin, P.
1. Carr's, Julia Miss.
1. Deel, Mary A. Miss.
2. Diffenderpper, Emanuel
1. Docherty, Caroline Miss.
1. Davis, Malinda A. Miss.
1. Dewees & Hoops,
1. Davis, Mary Ann Miss.

E.
1. Earnest, Sarah Miss.
1. Evens, Fanny Mrs.
1. Eaton. C. J. M. Esq.
1. England, Sarah Miss.
2. Elliott, John

F.
1. Faringer, D. B.
1. Flickinger, Josph
1. Fedden, Peter
1. Fant, H. G. Mrs.
1. Fitch. A. J.

G.
1. Green, Geret
1. Grafert T. Mr.
1. Glespie, Wm.
1. Gripy, Carline Miss,
1. Goyle, George W.
1. Gates. Thcophilus

H.
1. Hardy, Laura Miss.
1. Hetsrick, J. G.
1. Harland, S. H. Miss,
1. Hoops, Nathan
1. Hoops & Allen
2. Harlen Enock
1. Hoover Philip
1. Hamilton, John
1. Hagerty, Marget Miss.
1. Hughes, Mondet Mr.
1. Hogland, Jonas
1. Harshbarger, Jacob Mr.
1. Harkelroad, Simon
1. Holden, Eliza
1. Harbaugh, James

J.
1. Johnston, J. B.
2. Jeanes, Dovid
1. Jackson, Jessie
1. Jyett, Mary A. Miss.

K.
1. Kuhat, Joseph H.
1. Knee, Mollie Miss.
1. Kelley, Wm.
1. Keesen, Mary
1. King, Samuel

L.
1. Ledil, Jno.
1. Lergent, George Mr.
1. Lane. Samuel G. Mrs.

M.
1. Miteline. Geo. Mr. Rev.
1. Morris, E. A. Mrs.
1. Moose, S. M.
1. Moose, Lute Miss.
1. Mumbert, J. J. Rev.
1. McClanin, Jos. M. Mrs.
1. Mowery, Samuel
1. Manel, Hiram
1. Meyers, Henry
1. McFicker, Sophia Miss.
3. Moreland S. A.
2. Moreland, A. Q.
1. McClure, H. Miss.
2. Mitchell, Casline D.
1. Mackey, John H.
1. Michael, John Mr.

N.
1. Nicall, S. G. Rev.
1. Nayler, Henry Col.
1. Nealing, D. G.

P.
1. Peskins, Samuel Mrs.
1. Pullman, Henry

R.
12. Rice, J. V.
1. Rawling, W.
1. Rull, Mellie
1. Reed, John
1. Ritchey, Kate
1. Randall, Daniel
1. Roberts, Amelia Q.
2. Radcliff, Eve
1. Rowland, B.
1. Rile. Jane Mrs,
1. Reed, A.
1. Rolins, O. D.

S.
1. Smith, Jane Mrs.
1. Snaberger, Mary
1. Samuel, S. A.
1. Shewerick, Wm. B. A.
1. Stickler, Sarah Miss.
2. Stakanius, Jacob
1. Stevin, Jno. F. Mrs.
1. Staragen, W. A.
1. Sigel, Gabrel
1. Sellers, Nancy Mrs.
1. Soyer, Margaret
1. Stauffer, Louisa Mrs.
1. Susserat, Charles
1. Smith, P. C.
1. Sellers, Catharine
1. Swarzz, Sarah

T.
1. Tamson, Augusta
1. Talbert, Robert
1. Trout, Anp B.
1. Thull, Edward
1. Turner, Jas. B.

W.
2. Worthington, J. G.
1. Warsned, A. B.
1. Williams, Mary Jane,
1. Whitted, George W.
1. Wite, Garret E.
1. Wiseny, Samuel Mrs.
1. Wilkes, Mrs.

Persons calling for letters on the above list will please say they are 'advertised.'

WILLIAM KISER, P. M.

Bedford, August 19, 1864-1t.

JOHN LUTZ,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Regularly licensed agent for the collection of Government claims, bounties, back pay, pensions, &c., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.
Office with H. Nicademus Esq., on Juliana Street, Bedford Pa.
August 19th, 1864.—tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned residing in Bedford Borough, upon the estate of Wilson Spidle, dec'd., late of said Borough, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement. J. R. DURBORROW,
Aug. 19th, 1864.—6t. Administrator.

$100 REWARD!

STOLEN from the premises of the subscriber, in Napier township, Bedford county, Pa., Monday night, the 15th inst., a large light

BAY HORSE

nine years old, about 17 hands high, heavy built, both hind feet white, small star on forehead, one fore hoof has the appearance of being split, new shoes on hind feet.—Fifty dollars of the above reward will be paid for the recovery of the Horse, and information will lead to his recovery, and fifty dollars will be paid for the detection of the thief. Schellsburg P. O., Bedford county, Pa.

SCHELLSBURG, Aug. 19, '64—3t* G. W. WILLIAMS.

Estray.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Bloody Run Borough, Saturday, August 6th, one iron gray mare; fourteen and a half hands high, 5 years old, heavy mane and tail, heavy foretop, flee bitten about the head, two white hind feet. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. Otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

WILLIAM T. GROVE.

BLOODY RUN, Aug. 19th, 1864.—3t*

CAUTION.

MY wife has left my bed and board, and I warn any person from trusting or harboring her on my account, as I will not pay any of hes accounts.

CLEARVILLE, Aug. 10, 1864.—3t* JOHN HANN.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC,

These Bitters have performed more Cures
GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!
HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!
Have more respectable people to vouch for them
Than any other article in the market.

We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms!

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Prespiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER,

THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC.

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,

But is the best Tonic in the World,

READ WHO SAYS SO:

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

Washington, January 1, 1864.

Gentlemen.—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation, in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be.

Truly your friend,
THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, 259 Canal St.

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with, Chronic Diarrhea.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated.

I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific and, whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly yours,
JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.

New York, Feb. 2, 1864.

From Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

February 8th, 1864.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentleman:—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulence—for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed. Yours truly, JULIUS LEE.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM,
Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.

Truly yours, JACOB BROOM,
1707 Spruce St.

Rev. W. H. Seigfried, Pastor of 12th Baptist Church, Philadelphia, December 26th, 1863.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of the Bitters induced me also to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters" whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community, in a sly way; and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicine preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action was not upon only the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours,
W. D. SEIGFRIED,
No. 254 Shackamaxon St.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

Dr. C. Jackson:—Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "**C. M. Jackson**" is on the **Wrapper** of each bottle,

PRICE,

Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Doz, for $5,

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

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No. 631 ARCH STREET,

JONES & EVANS.

Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

N. B. We have discontinued the manufacture of the small or 75 cent. size, the Dollar Bottle, on account of its size being much the cheaper to the consumer. See that Price One Dollar," is on the wrapper of each bottle.

NEW GOODS

AT

OAK HALL!

BLOODY RUN, PA,

J. B. WILLIAMS & BROTHER,

ANNOUNCE to their customers ond the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHES, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.

NOTIONS, NOTIONS!

Gloves, Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOS, BALORAL S, AND GAITRS,
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, RUCHES,

News and Other Items.

COAL OIL KILLS CATERPILLARS.—A correspondent writes:—"Seeing in the N. Y. *Observer* the article on this remedy, I sprinkled coaltar on the nests in my orchard, and in twenty-four hours every caterpillar within smell of it was dead."

A DROUGHT similar to that in the United states prevails in England and Ireland. For nearly a month ending July 12, no rain had fallen, and the crops were wilting. The weather is unusually hot and sultry, and the farmers apprehended the worst results unless rain rpidly appeared.

A COMPANY has been lately formed at Rochester, N. Y., that proposes to supply that region with peat for fuel in place of coal. They have leased some seven hundred acres of peat ground, all that is known in Western New York, and are going to sell the peat at a fair profit, which is more than can be said of all the coal dealers now-a-days.

THE *Scientific American* says that Peruvian bark is the only antidote to the malaria which prevails on the James river in August September and October, and recommends that every person who has a friend in the army send him a dollar's worth of quinine, with instructions to put as much as will lie on the point of a pen-knife in his coffee every morning, and the probability is that he will escape chronic diarrhea, fever and ague, and billious fever.

IN ONE of Brigham Young's recent sermons he thus discoursed: "A gentleman said to me, I would like to establish a billiard table and a drinking saloon in your city; you must have such places here by and by, any how. May be we will, and may be we will not; we shall see whether God Almighty will reign among his people, or whether the devil will. I shall keep such Christian institutions out of this city as long as I can."

THE ANT TRAP.—As the season is now at hand for these pests, the ants, housewives and others who are troubled with them may probably use the following trap to advantage:

Procure a large sponge, wash it well, and press it dry, which will leave the cells quite open: then sprinkle over it some fine white sugar, and place it near where the ants are troublesome. They will soon collect upon the sponge and take up their abode in the cells. It is only necessary to dip the sponge in scalding water, which will wash them out dead by tens of thousands. Put on more sugar and set the trap for a new haul. This process will soon clear the house of every ant.

CANNING FRUIT.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* seasonably reminds us that many fruits may be preserved with little or no sugar. He says:

Currants, gooseberries, peaches and pears require no sugar to preserve them. Raspberries and blackberries do not require more than four ounces of sugar to a pound of fruit, and strawberries but little more. We have now the different kind, nearly as fresh and good as when first gathered. Put them up the same as if you used the usual quantity of sugar; that is, expel the cold air by heating the fruit after it is placed in the jars, by setting the jars in cold water, which heat to boiling. The jars that we use are self-sealing, with zinc covers which can be screwed on before the jar is removed from the hot water.—We have never lost a jar of fruit put up in them.

FEMALE FRIENDSHIP.—A curious trial is coming off at the Lincoln assizes. A married woman of the name of Martha Howell had fallen, it appears so desperately in love with a young woman of the name of Johnson living at Gainsborough, that after various fits of wild jealousy and violence caused by Miss Johnsons preference for other companions, she loaded a pistol and gave her her choice between returning to her old friendship or dying on the spot, after which Martha Howell intended to destroy herself. She put too much powder into the pistol, which jerked it upwards, so that though the pistol went off Miss Johnson escaped, but of the intention to kill there can be no doubt. Howell is said to be quite composed and clear in her mind, and to have expressed frequently her regret that she did not succeed, and her perfect willingness to be hanged if she had. Women's enthusiasm for each other is often of a vehement, frothy, and hysterical kind, but the "your love or your life" sort of passion was, we thought, reserved for another relation.—*London paper.*

RETALIATION.—*How a Rebel Major was Captured*—The rebels are very far from acting on the maxim that honesty is the best policy. A few days ago a member of one of the New York regiments, accepting an invitation of the rebels, took a number of the papers to exchange with them, as is often done.—They took the papers, however, and the bearer also. Our boys at once contrived means of retaliation. A corporal, disguised as an officer, showed himself in front of the lines, with a bundle of papers in his hand, requesting an exchange. After some parlying a rebel major came out to meet him. "Glad to see you," said the corporal. "Do you see that man behind that tree with a musket? You are my prisoner, and if you open your head, or don't follow me, you are a dead man." The major followed, and is now a prisoner. Subsequently an offer was made to send back the man they had taken prisoner in exchange, but our boys couldn't see it.

ATTERBURY, the celebrated Bishop of Rochester, who flourished in the time of Queen Anne, happened to remark in the House of Lords, while speaking on a certain bill then under discussion, that he had prophesied, during the previous winter, that the bill would be again brought forward, and he was now very sorry to find that he had proved a true prophet. Lord Coningsbury, who spoke after the bishop, in his usual abusive style, desired the House to take notice that one of the right reverend prelates had set himself forth as a prophet; but for his part he was at a loss what prophet to liken him to, unless it was the famous prophet Balaam, who was reproved by his own ass. Atterbury, in reply, calmly exposed the rude attack, concluding as follows:—"Since the noble lord has discovered in our manners such a similitude, I am content to be compared to the prophet Balaam—but, my lords, I am at a loss how to make out the other part of the parallel—I am sure I have not been reproved by anybody but his lordship."

Extraordinary Railroad Accident.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THREE HUNERED PASSENGERS.

A singular railroad accident, fortunately not attended with loss of human life, occurred on the Reading road, about a mile below Norristown, Pennsylvania, on the 4th instant. two coal cars were following each other, moving north. The leading train stopped suddenly, and its rear end was almost immediately struck by its successor, at least a dozen empty coal cars being broken and thrown in all directions by the concussion.

Some of these cars obstructed the adjacent track, down which the express passenger train from potsville and Harrisburg came wihin one minute of the collision of the coal trains. The engine of the passenger cars dashed through the obstructions with the loss only of its ornaments, but the succeeding baggage and express cars were not so fortunate, but were thrown from the track, overset and were broken into fragments, with all their contents.

The neighboring telegraph poles and wires were all destroyed. The breaking of the coupling between the express and emigrant cars alone saved the entire train, with the three hunered passengers, from destruction. The accident was one against which no foresight bould have provided, and the manner in which it occurred was extraordinary. The passenges from the express train reached Norristown by way of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown railroad.

FRIGHTFUL AFFAIR AT NIAGARA FALLS—*An Acrobat Falls and is Cut off from Assistance.*—It has been known that Farini, the funambulist, who several years ago was Blondin's rival on the tight-rope at Niagara Falls, was making preparations to foot the rapids above the American fall on a pair of iron stilts, contrived for the purpose. The exhibition was to come off on the 15th. Early yesterday morning, we learn, the foolhardy man went out to rehearse the dangerous feat. He succeeded in geting more than half way across, at a point between the falls and the Goat Island bridge, when one of his stilts broke or gave way, and he was instantly in the rapids. Fortunately the place of his accident was directly above Robinson's Island, a small piece of wooded land which lies to the right of Luna Island, and very near the American fall. He succeeded in struggling to the shore of this island, and dragged himself from the water. He had apparently sustained a painful injury on one of his limbs. The poor man was soon discovered sitting verry composedly on a log at the edge of the island, A large, and not very sympathizing crowd collected on Goat Island bridge and elsewhere, but up to yesterday afternoon not an effort had been made to rescue the unfortunate man. Farini's frightful perch is about 800 to 1000 feet below the bridge before spoken of, and undoubtedly a rope could be floated to him, and thereby a cable perhaps be swung, by which, if the man is not too much exhausted or injured, he might be able to effect an escape. It is feared, however that before anything is done he will be incapable from lack of food and nervous excitement, to help himself.—*Buffalo Courier, Aug. 9*

FROM THE PRESS OF

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

PHILADELPHIA.

I.

Every Owner of Horses Should Possess a Copy of Mr. Mayhew's Invaluable Book,

JUST PUBLISHED:

MAYHEW'S ILLUSTRATED

Horse Management,

Containing descriptive remarks upon the Anatomy, Medicine, Shoeing, Teeth, Food, Vices, Stalls; likewise a plain account of the Situation, Nature and Value of the various Points; together with comments on Grooms, Dealers, Breeders, Breakers and Trainers; also on Carriages and Harness. Embellished with more than 400 Engravings from original designs made expressly for this Work.

By EDWARD MAYHEW, M. R. V. S., Author of "The Illustrated Horse Doctor." One Vol. 8vo.

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THE

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Being an accurate and detailed account, accompanied by more than 400 pictorial representations characteristic of the various diseases to which the Equine race are subjected; together with the latest mode of treatment, and all the requisite prescriptions written in plain English.—By Edward Mayhew, M. R. C. V. S., author of several Works on Veterinary Art.

[From the London Globe.]

Every gentleman who possesses or cares for horses would do well to keep this book in his house. Mr. Mayhew's treatment of the worst diseases to which horses are liable is very clearly laid down and the method of keeping horses well and to a prolonged old age, is that of nature, of common sense.

[From the Era.]

No one with the least equine knowledge can require to be told that Mr. Mahew is the man for the task which he has undertaken, and most satisfactorily accomplished.—His high reputation in the veterinary art, and his qualifications as a practiced writer on domestic animals, render him the very person for supplying an intelligent and interesting work on the diseases of the horse, which would be devoid of mere professional localities, while, at the same time, his skill as a draughtsman, and humor as a witty observer of life, enabled him to illustrate with his pencil what he had written with his pen. We advisedly say that "The Illustrated Horse Doctor" is the very best book of the kind which we know; and what gives it an essential charm is, that the anther so thoroughly sympathizes with the noble animal which he describes . . . . We at once pronounce it as scientific, yet intelligible conforming, yet highly amusing; acceptable to the profound horse doctor, yet the work of all others for the book shelves in every gentleman's sanctum. . . . We give it our unqualified approbation and recommendation.

☞ Either of the above books will be sent by mail on receipt of $5.

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MARK'S PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN.

The Peninsular Campaign in Virginia; or, Incidents and Scenes on the Battle-Fields and in Richmond. Illustrated with numerous engravings. By Rev. J. J. Marks, D. D., Chaplain of the 63rd Pennsylvania Regiment.—12mo. Price $1,50.

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We heartily invite the readers of the *Teacher* to examine this excellent volume, believing that it will tend to hasten the time when teaching will be recognized as a profession, and the teacher be as fitted for his work as to command the respect of the wise and good.

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This is an excellent book and we welcome it as a valuable addition to the limited lists of works for teachers.—It was written by an earnest and experienced teacher—by one whose heart is in the great work of Education. It is full of useful hints, suggestions and directions, and no true teacher can read it without profit. We sincerely thank Prof. Wickersham for the preparation of this work. It will be good wherever it may be circulated.

V.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Annals of the army of the Cumberland, comprising Biographies, Descriptions of Departments, Accounts of Expeditions, Skirmishes and Battles; also its Police Record of Spies, Smugglers, and prominent Rebel Emissaries, together with Anecdotes, Incidents, Reminiscences, etc., and Official Reports of the Battle of Stone River. By an Officer. Illustrated with numerous Steel Portraits, Engravings and Maps. 8vo. $3.

The above works will be sent by mail on receipt of the published price.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
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July 1, 1864-3t.

ALLEGHANY SEMINARY,

MALE AND FEMALE.

Rainsburg, Bedford County, Penna.

J. W. HUGHES, PRINCIPAL.

The Fall Session of this Institution will commence Thursday, August the 8th.

The pleasant location, the morality of the place and the low rate of boarding, render this Institution desirable for students.

Boarding, with furnished room, $2.00 per week.
Tuition in English branches, $4.25 per Quarter.
For further information address

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July 8, 1864-tf. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

ALLEGHANY.

Male and Female Seminary,

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The second quarter of the Spring Session of this Institution beings Wednesday, April 13.

Terms reasonable. $25 will pay all expenses for a Quarter, (11 weeks.)

For further information, address

J. W. HUGHES, Principal,
Rainsburg, Bedford co. Pa.

mar. 18 1864—tf.

Sick and Wounded Penna. Volunteers.

Information respecting Pennsylvania soldiers in the Hospitals of Philadelphia, may always be had by application to JOS. PARKER, chief of the Hospital Commission, at the rooms of the Young Mens Christian Association, No. 1004 Chestnut street.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court, of Bedford County, the undersigned Administrators of the Estate of Jacob Detwiler, late of Middle Woodberry Twp, Bedford County, dec'd., will be sold at Public Out-cry, on the premises,

On SATURDAY, the 20th of AUGUST, 1864,

All the following described Real Estate viz: all that certain Farm, or Tract of Land, in said Township, late the Mansion Property of deceased, adjoining lands of Daniel Reninger, John Butter's heirs and others, CONTAINING EIGHTY-FIVE ACRES, more or less—about 65 or 70 acres cleared and under Fence—balance well Timbered, with a Good Two and a half Story DWELLING HOUSE with Basement Story, A large BANK BARN, and other out buildings thereon erected. Also, there is a good APPLE ORCHARD, and plenty of fresh running Water upon the premises.

☞ Sale to commence at One o'clock, P. M. of said day. Terms made known on day of sale by

DAVID O. HOOVER,
MOSES H DETWILER.

New Enterprise, July 1, 1864-tf.

DR. TOBIAS'

VENETIAN LINIMENT.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR PAINS AND ACHES, and warranted superior to any other. Cramp positively cures; relief is absolutely sure immediately it is used. Mothers remember this, and arm yourselves with a bottle without delay. Cramp is a disease which gives no notice, frequently attacking the child in the dead hour of night; before a physician can be summoned it may be too late. Remember, the Venetian Liniment never fails. 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists, 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. Aug. 12-3t.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE

FARMERS.

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE

MACHINE SHOP OF

Peter H. Shires, Bedford, Pa.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

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CHAIN OF INTERNATIONAL

COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.

Established in the following cities:

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The Philadelphia College stands first in the State, both in point of reputation and local advantages. The point aimed at is: to place Commercial Education where it belongs—in the front rank of useful instruction. To this end a most thorough course of busines training is adopted and carefully enforced, under the personal supervision of competent Professors in the various departments. The most perfect system of practical training ever devised has been put in operation, and is successfully carried out, affording to students advantages such as have hitherto been considered possible only in connection with the counting house. After becoming proficient in the science of Accounts, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations and Commercial Law, the student is advanced to the Practical Department, where he becomes an actual Book-keeper and Merchant; passes through the different Houses; acts in turn as Teller, Cashier, &c.; learns the duties and responsibilities of each office, and becomes thoroughly informed not only in the forms which are in universal use, but in managing the affairs of business with system and dispatch.

Scholarships issued at one point, are good for an unlimited period in the eighteen Colleges comprising the "chain."

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jan. 29, 1864—9 mo.

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THE LARGEST CHEAPEST AND BEST

$35.00

Pays for a full Commercial Course.

☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping. Ministers' sons' at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest notice, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this college, by business men.

Prof. A. Cowley, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of 1st Premiums, and over all competitors, teachers Rapid Business Writing.

Circulars containing full information sent free on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
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july 3, 1863—zz.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers, they have now open and ready for sale,

A LARGE AND GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Which they will sell

CHEAP FOR CASH,

OR APPROVED CREDIT,

of Six Months; interest added in **All Cases,** after an account is due and not closed by Note.

Buying For Cash!

THESE ARE THE BEST TERMS WE CAN OFFER.

Bedford, May 13, 1864.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief!!

PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS—A delicate and fragrant perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

For sale at the Bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER.

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS!

MRS, SAMUEL H. TATE,

HAS opened out, at her residence, on Julia Ann Street, opposite the Mengel House, a full assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

from the well-known firm of Wood & Cary, Chestnut St., Philadelphia, which will be renewed by Express, weekly. Her friends and the Public generally, are respectfully invited to give her a call and form their judgments.

Bedford, May 13, 1864-tf.

ICE CREAM

And the Philosophy of its Manufacture.

A small treatise, with valuable recipes on this subject, will be sent FREE, by mail, to persons who will send their address to

E. KETCHAM & CO.,
289 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

April 29, 1864.

Osborn's Prepared Java Coffee.

MAKES the most delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspeptics can use this excellent coffee without the injurious effects experienced by using other coffee. In store and for sale by

G. R. & W. OST. R.

March 18, 1864—tf.

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES.
Bedford, Ma20,'64y.-1y *Agent.*

Subscribers to Bedford Inquirer.

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS

PERSONS indebted to me for Subscription, Advertising or Job-Work, will find it to their advantage to pay up, as I have determined to close up my accounts without a useless delay of two or three years. My bills are small and any one who desires to pay can do so without any great inconvenience. So pay up and save costs—as I will sue all indebted to me, for all sums, from Fifty cents upwards. Prompt attention to this notice may save trouble

J. R. DURBORROW.

Bedford, May 27, 1864.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON

Dealers in

HARDWARE,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

STOVES

AND TINWARE,

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.

BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY. IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c. TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,

PUTNAM'S PATENT CLOTHES WRINGER,

So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anothing in that line at reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL, COIL OIL LAMPS, POCKET BOOKS,

PIPES, &.

Call and see us before purchasing.

G. BLYMYER & SON.

apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

FOR SALE

OR

TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoining Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 40 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

169 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my posession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

O. E. SHANNON.

apr. 8, 1864.

NEW GOODS

IN

HOPEWELL!

LOWERY & EICHELBERGER have associated with them John B. Castner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell, the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:

DRY GOODS, Colored Dolaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Spragues prints, Bombazines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.

CLOTHS—A variety of spring and summer cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimers of different styles, Satinets, &c.

CLOTHING—Mens and boys spring and summer styles of Coats, Pants and Vests.

BOOTS, Shoes; Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE, &c.—Pocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.

FISH—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.

All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which we will sell on the same terms at a small advance.

All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

Hopewell, April 29, 1864.

J. ALSIP & SON,

AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT

Bedford, Pa.

RESPECTFULLY solicit consignment of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing and all kinds of merchandise for auction and private sale.

REFERENCES.

Philadelphia.	Bedford.
PHILIP FORD & CO.	Hon. JOB. MANN,
BOYD & HOUGH,	Hon. W. DAUGHERTY,
A. YOUNG & BROS.	B. F. MEYERS.

Bedford, jan. 1, 1863—tf.

MILINERY GOODS!

MRS. S. D. GIBSON has just returned from Philadelphia with a new stock of

PRING AND SUMER MILINERY GOOD

BONNETS, HATS, TRIMMINGS, &c., of the latest styles, cheap for cash.

PATTERNS for Ladies and Childrens DRESSES—Stamping Patterns, Braiding and Embroidery.

Ladies and Childerns Dresses made to order on the most reasonable terms.

All business in her line will be promptly attended to. pr. 22, 1864—tf.

NEW GOODS

AT

THE BARGAIN STORE OF

G. R. & W. OSTER.

WE are now receiving a choice selection of Fancy & Staple Dry Goods, embracing all the new styles and shades of Prints from 18 cents up; Delains, Schallies, Alpacas, Bombazines, Mohair, Mozambiques, Black Silks, Victoria and Pacific Lawns, Cambric and Jackonet Muslins, Embroidered Collars and Sleeves in sets, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, of the best make and latest styles.

SHAWLS AND HEAD NETS—New fabrics and designs for spring and summer, Embossed Wool Table Covers, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Tickings, Shirting Stripes, Cottonades, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of all the standard marks, from 18 cents up. White Ballardvale, Red, Grey and Striped Shirting Flannels.

CLOTHS, Cassimers, Satinetts and Jeans. Carpet and Floor Oil Cloths. Ready made Coats and Vests for men and boys, cut and made in the best and most fashionable manner. *Very Cheap.*

HOSERY, Gloves, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Shirt Collars and Fronts. Cotton Yarn and Carpet Chain. Hats of every quality, style and color, from 12½ cents up.

BOOTS AND SHOES!—The largest and best assortment of Ladies, Misses and Childrens fine Calf, Goat, French Leather, English Kid, Morocco and English Lasting, Balmorals, Gaiters, Boots, Shoes and Buskins, in town, with and without heels—made to order. Call and see them; they speak for themselves.

GROCERIES.—Choice Coffee, extra fine Young Hyson, Imperial and Oolong Teas. Prepared and Essence of Coffee. A choice assortment of Sugar and Syrup, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, &c., &c.

CHEWING TOBACCO and Cigars of the choicest brands. Queensware, a full assortment.

HERRING and Mackerel by the barrel, half barrel or dozen; together with a great variety of other goods to which we call the attention of every body.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Bedford, May 6, 1864.

GREAT BARGAINS

AT THE

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID STOCK OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS AND CLOTH MANTILLAS,

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

A HAND-SOME LOT OF

LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBON,

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notionsfin great variety,
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see heir new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864.

THE LOST FOUND.

EVERY THING IS NOW

LOST IN HIGH PRICES.

BUT if you wish to find them again, at OLD PRICES, call at

Mrs E. V. Mowry's,

who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION OF

MILLINERY GOODS

ever brought to Bedford, which she will sell at old prices or cheaper. Her stock consists of a general assortment of FASHIONABLE SILK, STRAW, CACTUS,

LEGHORN AND CRAPE BONNETS,

INFANTS CAPS & HOODS, SHAKERS,

A LARGE ASSORTMEFT OF LADIES'

MISSES AND CHILDRENS HATS OF THE VERY BEST STYLES OF ALL COLORS.

A Beautiful assortment of Plaids, Ribbons, the latest styles Flounces, Ruches, Ladies dress caps, Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts,, Head Nets, Dress Trimmings, Zephyrs Shetland Wool, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRENADINE VEILS OF ALL COLORS; ALSO LADIES LINEN COLLARS AND POCKET-HANDKER-CHIEFS, &C &C.

Do not purchase elsewhere until you call and examine the above stock of goods, as you will certainly find it to your own interest.

apr. '8 1864—d.

NEW FIRM!

The Rebellion Played Out!

PEACE ABOUT TO BE DECLARED!

E. M. FISHER, LITTLE JOHN C. AND WILLIAM F.

HAVE removed their new FANCY AND DRY GOOD STORE, to two doors south of the Post Office, into the room formerly occupied by Wm. Shafer, Esq., where they keep constantly on hand a very large assortment of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C.,

and pay especial attention to the sale of Needlework, Ladies' Collars, Cuffs, and Undersleeves, Linen and Silk Pocket-handker-chiefs, Ladies' Hose, Mitts and Gloves, Gentlemen's Hose, White Goods, Spool Thread, Ladies' Head Dresses, and Veils, Fancy Soaps, Hoop Skirts,

JEWELRY, SHIRT FRONTS, &C.

all of which will be sold very low for cash.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buying elsewhere.

Bedford, apr. 15, 1864—tf.

S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—HATS AND CAPS. All descriptions of LEATHER.

500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.

apr. 8, 1864—tf.

O Yes! O Yes!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.

Address, LEVI AGNEW.
apr. 8, 1864—tf. *Bedford, Pa.*

Gruggenheim's Ground Rio Coffee.

A FRESH invoice of this excellent coffee just received and for sale at the New Bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER.

march 18, 1864—tf

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alternative of wonderful efficacy in disease of the

STOMACHH LIVER AND BOWELS.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, Headache, General debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and so far as human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, Hostetter's Bitters may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with *Fever and Ague*, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistable as a remedy, and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourges and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, and not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of Hostetter's Bitters.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dispepsia and in less confirmed forms indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to *Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits, and Fits of Languor*, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of Billious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a general Tonic, Hostetter's Bitters produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated In *cases of Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay* and Debility and Decrepitude arising from Old Age, it exercises on electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is *The Only Safe Stimulant*, being manufactured from sound and innoxious materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

No family medicine has been so universally, and it may be truly added, *deservedly* popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as Hostetter's Bitters.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers every where.

HEMBOLD'S

Genuine Preparations.

COMPOUND EXTRACT

OF BUCHU.

Compound Fluid Extract Buchu, a positive and Specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, which the by Watery or Calcareous despositions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflamation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Weakness arising from Excesses, habits of dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to exertion, Loss of power, Loss of memory, Difficulty of breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the back, Universal lassitude of the Muscular system Hot hands, Flushing of the body, Dryness of the skin, Eruptions of the face, Pallid countenance.

There symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes; soon follows impotency, fatuity, epileptic fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who will say they are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, insanity and consumption. Many are aware of the cause of their suffering but none will confess the records of the insane asylums. And melancholy deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the system, which Hembold's extract buchu invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES

Females, Females, Females.—In many affections peculiar to females the extract buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Cholosis or Retention, irregularity, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, ulcerated or schirrhous state of the uterus, leuchorrhœa or whites, sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex whether arising from indiscretion, habit of dissipation, or in the decline or change of life.

TAKE NO MORE BALSAM OR MURCURY,

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant and dangerous medicine. Hembold's extract buchu and improved rose wash, cures secret diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the Urethra, allaying pain and inflamation, so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous diseased and wornout matter.

Use Hembold's Extract Buchu for all affections and diseases of the Urinary organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic! Hembold's extract